PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.

Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No 12,317 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

CHAMPAGNE.

VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE

OF RHEIMS.

Shipped by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price. A sample free to Mess or Club.

RS. 66. RS. 66.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. "THAMES," leaving 29th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the launch to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

Passengers ARRIVING from Europe in the Company's Steamers will be landed at the MAZAGON PIER.

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passenger on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	1,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3069	480	26th May.
CALIFORNIA	T. Garvie	3416	480	6th June.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3187	480	30th ,,

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	21st June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. Kewley, on or about 14th June.

THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3600	400	13th June

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck, and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,

Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd June. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 12th May, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3, per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons at (11 a.m. on 27th May after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

			Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do.	Second Class	,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,,	3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 25th May, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DEITLESEN, will SAIL as above, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,

Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY. POONA.

Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.

NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.

BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.

SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.

THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. Twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-4; postage, annas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs, and cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING

for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.

Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS.

Six colours in Tin Case.

Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.

ETUI MYSTERIEUX.

SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.

Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heletrope.

Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Tablets, Balls and Sticks.

10 as., and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.

(CHEMISTS),

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,

WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,

OR

WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2

Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,

AND

JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

APPROACH OF MONSOON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to inform their numerous Patrons that they have made their usual arrangement for a regular supply of Goods to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a sufficient stock to carry them through the Monsoon.

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	1	0
Ham, Boiled, 2 lb. tins, each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	14
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	15
Ditto in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	3

BUTTER AND LARD.

	Rs.	a.
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins, per tin	1	6
Choicest French Butter ½ lb. tins.	0	10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	1	0

CHEESE.

	Rs.	a.
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in cut	0	14
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0	13
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	2
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	2
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	3

TONGUES.

	Rs.	a.
American Lunch Tongues, per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox-Tongues, dried, in tin, each	5	8
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	6	0
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2
Do. Pansandu, per tin	2	2
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13
Savoury Tongue, Belgravia	2	0

PRESERVED FISH.

	Rs.	a.
Anchovies, in Oil per bottle	0	13
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	8
Cod Fish 1lb. tin	0	10
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1lb. tins	0	9
Do. Findon per tin	0	11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. a laSardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	0
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	13
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1	7
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	12
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins, per tin	0	10
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's 1 lb. tins, per tin	1	4
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0	11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	3
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	12
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1	2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

FRENCH PATES.

		Rs.	a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Partridge (Pate de Perdraux)	Truffled	3	4
Snipe (Patede Becassines) Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	Without Truffles, large tin	2	14
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffles, small tin		1	10

SAUSAGES.

	Rs.	a.
Cambridge Sausages, Belgravian	1	4
Oxford Sausages, small size, Cross and Blackwell's, per tin	1	0
Oxford Sausages, large size, Cross and Blackwell's, per tin	1	12
Bologna Sausages, Cross and Blackwell's, per tin	1	5
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Pork Sausages, Cross and Blackwell's, per tin	1	0
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	12
Chicken, Ham, small tin, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	7
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Artichokes, per tin	1	5
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		Rs.	a.
Capers, Real French	½ pints each	0	8
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	pints	0	12

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CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

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J. B. CHIRNSIDE, Offg. Manager,
W. C. S. Railway,
for Manger C. P. Collieries.
Warora, dated 23rd May, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISAK IBRAHIM has agreed to SELL to HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED PURTAH, all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Clerk Road, containing by admeasurement 914 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Khoja Goolam Hoosein Dhunjee, on or towards the west by property of Sulleman Abba, on or towards the north by Fazandaree ground, and on or towards the south by the said Clerk Road, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. 7366 and 7367, and street Nos. 8 and 10. And all persons having any claim or claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof by notice in writing, otherwise the sale will be completed, and no claim will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1888.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Purchasers Attorneys.

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SUNDER PANDURANG.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. The Clerk and Secretary will report the election of Narayan Gunnesh Chandavarkar, Esq., as a member of the Corporation, in place of Dr. P. Peterson, resigned.

2. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 23rd May, 1888.

3. Sanction to be asked to the grant of (1) Rs. 1,050 to meet the cost of 500 copies of the new Municipal Bill, and (2) Rs. 11,700, to provide for the pay of staff for making surveys for pipe sewers and ovoid sewers in Umerkhari, Bhuleshwar, and other districts.

4. Sanction to be asked to the writing off (1) of Rs. 21-2-10, being the book value of one dust-bin injured by fire; and (2) of Rs. 6,734-3-3, being the book value of 117 bullocks that died, and that were sent to Pinjrapol.

5. Further consideration of motion moved on the 25th April, 1888, by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., "on the subject of sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 67,000, to provide for the purchase of land at Khetwadi for an hospital for epidemic disease."

6. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to an arrangement with Government by which, in exchange for 258 square yards, of Municipal ground, at Dhobiwada, Government give up to the Municipality 1,033 square yards of land at Elphinstone Road. Also asking sanction to the sale to Government of 186 square yards of Municipal land at Haines Road, at Rs. 4 per yard. Also asking the Corporation to accept from Government, free of cost, the land now forming the approach road from that road to the station, on condition that the road is maintained as an approach road to the Mahalukshmi Railway station.

7. Sanction to be asked to the taking up of 93,755 2-9 square yards of ground, situate on the Flats, required for the deposit of town sweepings, the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and to the raising of a loan of one lakh of rupees, for the purchase of such ground.

8. Letter from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding a return showing the number of new properties assessed, &c., &c., for the quarter ending 31st March, 1888.

9. Memoranda from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding (1) copy of the opinions of three Counsel, on the question of the mode of calculating interest on the Vehar Water Works debt to Government. (2) Government Resolution, General Department, on the question of the reversionary right of the Government in the Vehar Lake.

10. Government Letter asking that Government may be favoured, as early as possible, with the views of the Corporation on the several recommendations made by the Bombay Extension Committee. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and report on the recommendations of the Extension Committee.

11. Letter from the Acting Commissioner on the subject of the new Municipal Offices.

12. NOTICES OF MOTION (a) by Major H. O. Selby, proposing, "That the Municipal Bill, as finally passed by the Legislative Council, be referred to the Committee of the whole Corporation for advice on the following points: (a) Whether it is desirable to take further steps to try and obtain the further amendment of the Bill before it become law? If not—(b.) What resolution it is desirable for the Corporation to record:—(1) Regarding the defects still remaining in the Bill. (2) Regarding those advances which in the opinion of the Corporation should have been made. (b) By T. Blaney, Esquire, proposing, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with report from the Executive Municipal Engineer of the Municipality, together with any remarks he may himself desire to add, as to whether the Malabar Hill Reservoir be or be not practically water-tight, and whether the Municipal Executive Officers recommend any special measures to be taken." (c) By Sir Henry Morland, proposing, "That a Committee be appointed to report to the Corporation, (1) the most desirable method of giving effect to the schemes for making and widening streets as already decided upon; (2) the positions in which new streets are most needed, and the width of such thoroughfares; and (3) the best means of providing the funds required for carrying out such improvements." (d) By T. Blaney, Esq., proposing, "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with the proposed scheme of the distribution of the Tansa water-supply system, showing the size and length of the chief distribution mains 12 inch and upwards, the roads upon which they are to be laid and the population they are intended to serve, and that, along with this, a lithographic tracing be given, showing the size and distribution of the mains 12 inch and upwards of the existing Vehar and Tulsi water-supply system." (e) By Major H. O. Selby, "That a copy of the precis re overbridges in the Island of Bombay be forwarded to Government in the Railway Department, and that Government be informed that the construction of the Falkland Road overbridge may be at once undertaken (see para. 9 of Government letter, Revenue Department, No. 1495, dated 30th June, 1864), the plans being forwarded to the Corporation for approval. "2. That, with regard to the G. I. P. Railway, Government be informed that so far as the Corporation can legally do so, they will object to that Company laying any fresh *additional* lines across any public thoroughfare till they engage to provide that such overbridges as may be necessary, whenever called upon to do so. "3. That the Chairman do further request Government to be good enough to address all correspondence on the subject of overbridges to him." (f) By Grattan Geary, Esq., proposing, "That the total cost of the new Municipal Offices be fixed at Rs. 7,50,000 exclusive of professional fees, cost of land, &c. That the provision of a public Hall be deferred for the present, and that the erection of a dome over any portion of the building be left to the discretion of the architect. That Mr. F. W. Stevens be appointed architect to design and carry out the building on the usual terms of 5 per cent. That stables be provided as near as may be possible without involving the cost of treating them architecturally as part of the buildings or on a costly site. That extra accommodation be provided in connection with the Tansa Water Works office, and school and Hospital Committee rooms."

13. Town Council's Resolution, forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 825 for the cost of providing 10 marble slabs to 10 fish stalls in the fish markets in the Crawford Market premises for sale of fish thereat.

14. Town Council's Resolution stating that the Council are unable to recommend that the proposed expenditure for building a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Markets should be incurred.

15. Town Council's Resolution stating that leave of absence to Municipal officers and servants is granted under Section 58 of the Municipal Acts, which provides that it shall be lawful for the Council to grant such leave of absence to any officer as to them shall seem proper. As regards allowances during such absence the Council have adopted the Uncovenanted service rules of Government in that behalf. In the recent case of Mr. Walton, however, the Council made an exception under conditions which had not arisen in any previous case.

16. Further consideration of petition, from butchers and dealers carrying on business at Bandora, praying that a shed may be provided for sheep and goats at the Slaughter Houses there, and that the present system of the carriage of meat by bullock-vans may be abandoned, and the former system of meat conveyance by railway returned to. The Town Council's remarks thereon.

17. Petition, from Messrs. Jehanghir Pestonjee and other residents of DeLisle Road, complaining of the state of a piece of vacant land in charge of the Collector of Bombay thereat, and praying that that officer may be requested to fill in and fence the land in question. The Town Council's remarks thereon.

18. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, reporting the name of the person appointed a free student of the Veterinary College and Hospital in place of a student who absented himself from the College for over a year.

19. Petition, from Mr. Bapuji Wasudeoji, relative to the valuation in respect of his property at No. 62-64 Kitchen Garden Street. The Town Council's remarks thereon.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th May, 1888.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

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TO-MORROW (SUNDAY'S) ISSUE OF THE KAISER-I-HIND WILL CONTAIN A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE, K. C. S. I., LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., &c., &c.

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BOMBAY SAW MILLS Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the date appointed for receiving the TENDER for the PURCHASE of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY'S PROPERTY has been POSTPONED until a day to be named hereafter.

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasuries.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd June, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders whose names will be on the Register on the 29th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 4th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first of July next, the present rate of two pies per maund per mile for Luggage of Passengers in excess of the quantity allowed free will be reduced to one and a half pies per maund per mile.

The quantity allowed free will remain as at present, namely:—

For each Passenger
- First Class........One maund and twenty seers.
- Second Class ..Thirty seers.
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Children of more than three and less than twelve years of age who travel at half fares are allowed half the quantities named above. No Luggage is allowed free for Children of less than three years of age who travel free.

All the rules as to free and excess Luggage remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-second of May, 1888.

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2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract, drawings and forms of Tenders, can be had on payment of Rs. 5 and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 5th June, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 900, and the amount of deposit required in the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all the Tenders received.

C. N. CLIFTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.
Military Works, Bombay, District Office, Bombay, 25th May, 1888.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
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THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
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"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
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COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		„
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SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
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LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

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Tenders to be delivered not later than at noon, Bombay time, on the 2nd June, 1888.

A sum of One Thousand Rupees to be deposited with each Tender, the deposit to be endorsed "In favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

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The latest date for receiving tenders, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Stores or Stationery," is SATURDAY, June 16, 1888.

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J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 16th May, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The OINTMENT called
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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ,"

these Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
ion
Soorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd.
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawnda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagnar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timorenee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Seuri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julumb
Sheagaum*d*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Powaar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee R
Marneh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedazherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksaggo
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarralli
Lingampallie
Mushpoigate

Hyderabad-Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 5 to 13 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,680
„ 1885	£333,156
„ 1886	£336,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1888	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address __________________
Occupation _______________
________________________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure est when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2
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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line
Second do.	2½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, on the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 13 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Unveiling of Mr. Thomas Ormiston's Statue, University Gardens, 6 p.m.
Massed Bands, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 8-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived—on the 24th:—Busheer (s), from Marmagao. Yesterday:—Teheran (s), Hongkong.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Elektra (s), for Trieste; Loodiana (s), Calcutta and Coast; and Pachumba (s), Karachi. To-day:—Niagara (s), for Havre; Taif (s), Mauritius; Daniel J. Tenney (ship), False Point; and Udston (s), Amsterdam.

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th instant, was 448,063 maunds, and in money Rs. 26,876.

Rescued from Drowning.—A Hindoo woman, aged about 50 years, named Hylee, accidentally fell from the wharf into the Mody Bunder Basin on Thursday evening. Some boatmen, and police constable No. 28 W., who witnessed the occurrence, went to her assistance, and saved her from drowning.

The Bombay Self-Improvement Association.—The lecture on "Wine amongst Ancient Persians," which was to have been delivered by Mr. Jeevanjee Jamsetjee Mody, B. A., under the auspices of the above Association this evening (Saturday), has been postponed till Saturday, the 2nd proximo.

Street Accident.—Luda Mull, a Hindu, about 50 years of age, while passing along Ripon Road, Byculla, on Thursday evening last, was knocked down by a private conveyance belonging to a Mr. Vaz. The man fractured two of his ribs. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Found Buried.—The body of a prematurely born child, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found buried on the upper-floor of a house at Mogbhat, on Thursday. The body was taken to the coroner, who ordered its burial. Suspicion pointed to a Hindoo widow, who was in the house when unoccupied, and who has since absconded.

Salvation Army.—A correspondent writes to us:—The news of Colonel Weerasoorya's death has brought letters of sympathy from all parts of India. Wherever he was known he was greatly respected, and the news of his sudden death, just at the time when his usefulness seemed greatest, is universally regretted. The Alfred Treatre has been taken for Sunday evening, when it is intended to hold the memorial service in connection with his death.

Massed Bands at the Esplanade.—The following programme of music will be played by the massed bands of the Marine Battalion and of the 4th Bo. Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Scipion	Bogaerde.
Overture	French Comedy	Kéler Béla.
Selection	Dorothy	A. Cellier.
Waltz	Espana	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	Resch.
Galop	Berliner PferdeEssenbahn	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Band Performance at the Victoria Gardens.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will give a moonlight performance at the Victoria Gardens this evening, at 8-45 o'clock, Bombay time. The programme is as follows:—

March	The Joyful Peasant	Murdoch.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Waltz	Juliet	Coote.
Fantasia	Patience	Winterbottom.
Waltz	Fond Memories	C. Stone Hewett
Troop	Maid of Athens	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Fall off a Balcony.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday afternoon, at Mazagon, touching the death of Jajoo Gopal, a labourer, aged 45 years, who, at about 8 a.m. yesterday, while engaged in roofing the balcony of a house at Mazagon with jowlies, slipped and fell, a height of about 45 feet, fracturing his skull. He died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Accident on Boardship.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday afternoon, at the Prince's Dock, touching the death of Dadoo Mea, aged 50 years, who was a labourer employed on board the steamship Abana lying in the Prince's Dock. At about half past 6 o'clock yesterday, while deceased together with other labourers were working in the 'tween decks of that ship, accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel, a height of about twelve feet, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft of Ornaments.—Khimjee Jevaz, living in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, reported to the police that about eight days ago he placed some gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 910, belonging to his niece, who is at present away from Bombay, in a wooden box in his room, and on his mother going there on Thursday, noticed that the hasp of the box was broken, and on examining the contents she found that the ornaments had been stolen. Other silver ornaments and cash, to the amount of Rs. 50, were left in the box.

A Parsee Barrister in Singapore.—Mr. E. J. Khory, barrister-at-law, has been introduced by the Attorney-General, and admitted by Mr. Justice Goldney, to practise as an advocate and solicitor in the Straits Settlements. It will be remembered that Mr. Khory arrived here about a month ago from Rangoon.—*Straits Times.*

ARRIVAL OF I. M. S. TENASSERIM.

H. I. M's. I. M. S. Tenasserim, Capt. P. J. Falle, arrived yesterday from Calcutta, where she left on the 11th inst. The Tenasserim left Bombay in November last for Calcutta, and since then was engaged in conveying troops between Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta. On the voyage to Bombay she experienced strong south-west monsoon weather between Calcutta and Galle, but the rest of the voyage she enjoyed fair weather. She will remain in Bombay for the monsoons, and will dock for repairs.

THE PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

The Pantomime of the Sleeping Beauty, produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday night by Mr. Stanley's strong company, did not fail to attract a numerous audience. The piece was very well mounted, and the scenic displays were very good. The costumes were very rich and tasteful, those of Princess Lollipop, Miss Amy Childs, Prince Pearl, and Miss Fanny Stanley were especially pretty. Mr. Harry Pyne scored a success as Salamander, and his topical songs quite carried away his audience. Mr. Fletcher was very good as Hardbake, the Prime Minister. The admirable manner in which he put the juveniles and the others through several marches and intricate evolutions called forth the repeated applause of the audience. Referring to the juveniles it must be said they displayed wonderful aptitude. They are well trained, and showed this particularly in the cultass drill, which they went through with marked precision. As Princess Lollipop, the Sleeping Beauty, Miss Childs was, as usual, most successful. Her singing and style were aptly suited for the part, and she was always applauded. Miss Fanny Stanley made the most of the Sailor Prince. Her songs were greeted with sympathetic applause from scores of sailors, and she had often to respond to encores. Miss Dolly Inman assumed the role of the disappointed Prince "Myrtle," and filled her part well. Mr. Driscoll threw much life into the humourous King Toffee, and was well received. The good fairy Silverstar was personated by Miss DeLorme in characteristic style. The "Sleeping Beauty" was again produced last night before a crowded and appreciative audience.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Comdr W L Morrison, RN, H M S Sphinx
Senior Lieut G Fraser, RN, H M S Sphinx
B Mathias, Esq, Paymaster, H M S Sphinx
Lieut J J Pocock, RN, H M S Sphinx
Lieut E Travers, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr W W Pryn, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr W G Jones, RN, H M S Sphinx
Mr W H Gay, RN, H M S Sphinx
Miss Landridge
Mr D C Kennedy
The Misses Kennedy
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr H Kennedy, Supt of Police, Japan
Lieut S Craster, RE, Bombay
Capt and Mrs T Fowle, R A, Agra
Capt and Mrs Watson, s s Eastbourne, England
Mr W Haigh, England
Mr A C Logan, C S, Japan
Capt Dill, Bombay
Mr F H Weston, Bombay
Mr B Schnabel, Paris
Mr A Amstutz, Paris
* Mr J Sillery, Bangalore
* Mr H G Browne, Bangalore
* Lieut-Col C Pemberton
* Miss Pemberton
* Lieut J C Swete, 2nd Inf, H C, Hingoli
* Mr and Mrs A Higgins, Akola
Mr and Mrs J L Rosario, Tellicherry
* Mrs Beckham, Poona
* Mr R M Dane, CS, England
* Mr H Priest, England
* Col and Mrs R E Cox, England
* Col E Shaw, England
* Mr O H Clarke, Goa
* Mr W W Webster, Madras
* Mr and Mrs O Horrocks
* Mr J T Horrocks
* Mr and Mrs Montolar, Egatpura
* Mr R Boyd, Baroda
* Mrs H White, Bolarum
* Miss White, Bolarum
* Mr L A Thompson
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs Ferguson
* Dr and Mrs Briggs, Burma
* Lieut R Poore, Secunderabad
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr J G Hall, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
Mr W Cresswell, Bombay
Mr MacConkey, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, Bombay
Mr J L Greaves, Bombay
Mr W S Owen
Miss Hewett, Bombay
Mrs Hewett, Bombay
Lieut-Col N Stewart, Bombay
* Mr H C Candy
Mr B Strauss, Bombay
Lieut H Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cav
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay

Visitors left during the week are marked (*) thus.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Fatma, woman, was again indicted for the attempted murder of her husband, Bunnoo Mahomed Nazir. Mr. Holdway, the inspector in charge of the case, applied for a week's further adjournment on the ground that the injured man was still suffering in hospital.

The magistrate enquired whether the necessary enquiries had been made in the case.

Inspector Holdway said the usual enquiries had been made on the complaint of the husband of the accused. Mr. Holdway, in answer to the court, said, Superintendent Brewin, and not he, was in charge of the case.

The magistrate asked whether Mr. Brewin had made enquiries in the case.

Inspector Holdway said some evidence had been obtained, and witnesses were in attendance in court.

The magistrate asked where, then, was the necessity for a remand?

Inspector Holdway said the complainant was still in hospital, and they wished his evidence was taken before that of the other witnesses, who were the manager of a musjid and other respectable people.

The magistrate remarked that the names of the witnesses had not been entered in the information laid before him, and that if the omission were supplied, he should have no objection to an adjournment for a few days; but he was of opinion that medical certificates should be produced in cases where long adjournments were found necessary.

Inspector Holdway stated to the court the circumstances which have already been reported, under which the accused was alleged to have wounded her husband with a large knife.

Mr. Eduljee, pleader, here said he had been instructed to prosecute on behalf of the injured man.

The magistrate said it was difficult to know who was the prosecutor in the case. Was Mr. Eduljee in charge of the case on behalf of the woman's husband; were the police in charge; or was the Public Prosecutor the person who intended to conduct the case?

Mr. Eduljee: That is a question for your Worship to decide.

The magistrate: But before I can do so, it is necessary in the interests of justice to know how the matter stands. Cross purposes cannot be allowed. Either you or the police are in charge of the case.

Mr. Eduljee said if his Worship were of opinion that his conducting the case would impede justice, he was quite willing to allow the police to proceed.

The Magistrate: Do I understand you to say you have a number of witnesses, of whom the police know nothing?

Mr. Eduljee said he could not say whether the police knew their names. He had only his private information.

After some other conversation, the pleader pointed out that the person who had stood bail for the accused was the keeper of a brothel, and asked that his bail be not accepted again.

The magistrate said that as long as the money was paid, and the police raised no objection, he could not interfere in the matter.

Mr. Eduljee: Would your Worship allow me to have a copy of the dying deposition of the complainant, Nazir?

The Magistrate: I do not think you can call it the dying deposition of a man who is expected to appear here in seven or eight days. (A laugh.) You may have a copy of his statement. The case is remanded till the 8th proximo.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No 6, Hornby Road, Fort. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the chairman of the company, presided.

The annual report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, and the audited balance sheet for the same period was submitted to the meeting, after which resolutions were passed adopting the report and audited balance sheets, declaring a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, re-electing Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Perozeshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy as directors, and re-appointing Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Merwanjee Hirjeebhoy Batliwalla as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each, for each audit.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, the directors, and the agents of the company for their able management of the company's affairs, and the meeting terminated.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Trinity Sunday, May 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—"A Gutter in G."—Hymns 163, 164 and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. H. Badham.—Hymns 160, 22 and 370.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-15 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymn 160.
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 163 and 311.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 161 and 165.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service. Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 165 and 166.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Special Psalms 93 and 99.
Hymns—Processional 161, 163, 160 and 159. Recessional 30.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 255, 33 and 190.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 516, 34 and 316.

Wednesday, May 30.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

11 a.m.—H. C. Stuntz.
6 p.m.—H. C. Stuntz.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 167, 162 and 7.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 161, 163 and 274.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 160, 161 and 163.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 16 and 17.
Anthem.—"Oh Lord how manifold are Thy Works."
Hymn 226.

St. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Continuance of opening Services by Mr. W. Law.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

HARBOUR SERVICES.

Services will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship City of Carthage.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·719
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·6
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·9
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, SSW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	251

* From midnight to midnight.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.

Mr. E. T. Candy, District and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, delivered the usual Birthday Address, on Thursday in the Council Hall, to the "Sirdars and Gentlemen" assembled. Mr. Candy spoke as follows:—

Sirdars and Gentlemen.—It gives me much pleasure to meet you all again on this auspicious occasion, when we are assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India. When last you met in this Hall the principal topic of interest in your minds was her Majesty's Jubilee. You, no doubt, read and heard of the enthusiasm with which the event was celebrated in the mother country. It was my good fortune to be on furlough last June, and to witness the glorious procession in London, when her Majesty, attended by her children and grandchildren, and by many Kings, princes, and nobles, proceded in State to the thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey. Certainly it was a sight never to be forgotten. But though in the different pageants connected with the celebration of the Jubilee, which were displayed throughout the length and breadth of this country in February of last year, there may have been nothing so gorgeous or striking as the procession to or the scene in the Abbey, yet I feel sure that among the thousands in Hindustan, who in February, 1887, celebrated the Jubilee, there was as sincere and heartfelt a loyalty as there was among the crowds in London on that memorable day last June. And in true devotion to the throne we, in the Deccan, yield to none. I am sure, Sirdars and gentlemen, I am only echoing your thoughts, when I say that it is a subject of sincere congratulation with us that we enjoy the great privilege of having in our midst, as residents in the Capital of the Deccan, two members of the Royal Family, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who by their gracious courtesy have won the hearts of all. To them, as to her Majesty and to all the members of her family, we can offer our respectful sympathy in the great trial which has befallen the Imperial House of Germany. Many of you must have read the accounts of the last days of the late Emperor of Germany. For him we cannot grieve. His life's work done, he passed away sincerely loved by all subjects of an united Empire. But for the noble son, the present Emperor, and for his Consort, the daughter of our Queen, there cannot but be the most intense anxiety. You know that he has to bear the burden of sovereignty, stricken with a most painful disease. Turning from the stirring scenes of Europe, we realise with gratitude the benefits of a firm and peaceful Government in India. When last year you were gathered in this Hall on the occasion of the Jubilee Durbar, some appropriate remarks were addressed to you on the subject of the Public Service Commission, which was sitting at that time. Since then many of you must have read with great interest the report of that Commission. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I thank you for your attendance here to-day. I am confident that you deem it, not only a duty, but a pleasure to show in every possible way your devotion to the Queen, who among the millions of the subjects of her Empire has none more loyal than the nobility and gentry of the Deccan.—*Observer.*

FLOGGING IN JAILS BY SUB-ORDINATE OFFICERS.

Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere, Acting District Magistrate of Coimbatore, drew the attention of Government to the necessity of an addition to the sub-jail rules, to prohibit the flogging of under-trial prisoners for breaches of jail discipline.

Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, Tahsildar Magistrate of Coimbatore, discovered on the 11th October last that five prisoners were in possession, some of snuff and tobacco, one of 2 pies in money, and 1 of one pie. He flogged them on the 15th, in the persence of a medical subordinate (whose sanction, however, he did not record), and only reported the matter on the 30th. He made an entry in the punishment book, and in sending in his sub-jail statement for the month of October, 1887, entered in No. V. one convict flogged. If he had not reported it, the fact of flogging under-trial prisoners would not have been known, unless and until some visitor inspected the punishment book, which is not often done. I consider the action of the Sub-Magistrate in inflicting a flogging for this petty and first offence unwarrantable, especially as the Divisional Magistrate was in the station from the 11th to the 15th, and his orders could easily have been obtained. I am dealing with the Sub-Magistrate's conduct separately; but I now wish to point out that under the present rules under-trial prisoners can be flogged and this without the fact coming to light, perhaps, for some considerable time. If Government consider that they should not be flogged at all, some provision to this effect ought to be inserted in the rules.

The Madras Government in its Order, dated 31st March, remarked:—

The inflicition of corporal punishment by the Tahsildar Magistrate of Coimbatore for a first and petty offence was directly contrary to the existing provisions of the Jail Code, Rule 562. His Excellency in Council is, however, of opinion that the power to inflict corporal punishment should be altogether withdrawn from subordinate officers in charge of sub-jails in the cases of convicts as well as of under-trial prisoners, and the following rule to be substituted for Rule 1521, commends itself to the Government:—

Officers in executive charge of subsidary Jails shall have the same powers of punishment as are vested in a Superintendent of a Jail by section 9 of Act V of 1869 and Section 11 of the same Act as amended by Act VII. of 1882; provided that no such officer shall award corporal puishment without the special sanction in the particular case of the Magistrate of the district or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate."—*Madras Mail.*

THE FATAL AVALANCHE IN KASHMIR.

The *Morning Post* contains the following details of the fatal avalanche which occurred in Kashmir some days ago:—

Conflicting rumours of a sad accident to a shooting party were verified by the arrival of the body of Surgeon Genge, Medical Staff. This young sportsman and his entire camp, consisting of shikaries and servants, were overtaken and completely buried by a snow avalanche while encamped at the foot of an elevated plateau in the Mardwan valley. The tragic occurrence probably happened some ten or twelve days ago; but in the absence of any survivors, conjecture is only possible. The accident was discovered on the return of a coolie sent off for provisions to the spot. A portion of a tent protruding from the fallen mass of snow told the sad tale. When the snow was removed, the bodies of six native servants were discovered close together, while at a considerable distance, as if swept along by the falling mass, were found the tent and remains of the young surgeon. The body was interred in the small cemetery at Sheik Bagh, opposite to the grave of the officer killed at Bundapura by falling over a precipic ten years ago.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Departure of M. S. Siam
„ 7.—Simla Races.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
„ 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or to obacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

A Ghat forcibly occupied by the Port Commissioners.—The Calcutta Port Commissioners on Tuesday, says the *Indian Mirror*, took forcible possession of the late Badha Madhab Banerji's *Ghat*, and put barricades round it, in order that the *Ghat* might be closed against the public. At the *Ghat*, there are several Hindu idols representing Shiva, established there by the founder. There are separate rooms, specially erected for some of these idols. They were worshipped daily not only by the river-bathing Hindu public, but also by the founder's family priest Without paying the least regard to the religious feelings of these people, the *Ghat* has been closed, and taken possession of by forcible means. The *Sadhus*, who used to sit at the *Ghat* daily, were, of course, compelled to remove with their idols under threat.

Derailment of a Train.—Mr. J. W. Montgomery, on behalf of the East Indian Railway Company, charged two native pointsmen in their employ before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah on Saturday with gross neglect of duty resulting in the derailment of No. 24 Down Goods train on the 10th instant. It appears that just as the train was about to enter the Goods Yard line, one of the pointsmen locked up some of the points in a careless manner and went away, leaving his subordinate in charge. On the approach of the train, one of the points broke and another opened out, causing the engine and seven waggons to be derailed. The Court taking the good service of the defendants into consideration, sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 respectively.—*Englishman.*

Shooting Disaster at Dum-Dum.—Another account of the affair says that on Thursday, while a squad of recruits belonging to the 7th (D. C. O.) Regiment B. I. was being put through its first course of musketry on the Rifle Range, a recruit loaded his rifle with ball cartridge and discharged it apparently at random. The ball grazed one recruit's side, passed through a second's leg and finally lodged in a third's calf. Lieutenant Smith, who was in command, and was checking the targets at the time, on hearing the bugle sounded, ran up to the firing point to ascertain the cause of the alarm. On arrival there, he found the recruit, through whose leg, the bullet had passed, bleeding profusely. With great promptitude and presence of mind he immediately improvised a "tourniquet" of a handkercheif, bayonet, and five cartridges, and thus succeeded in arresting the flow of blood, by which means he undoubtedly save the life of a valuable soldier. The man has unfortunately had his leg since amputated, but strong hopes are still entertained of his ultimate recovery. Lieutenant Smith deserves great praise for his readiness of application, due no doubt to his having been through a most useful and efficient course of ambulance at the Royal Military College. A Court of Enquiry has since been held at Dum-Dum, the result of which, however, has not yet been made public. Great sympathy is felt with the unfortunate victim, who exibited great fortitude throught.—*Ibid.*

Fatal Accident on the s.s. Bancoorah.—Mr. W. M. Sewell, second officer of the s.s. Bancoorah, was charged at Calcutta with doing a rash and negligent act by working No. 3 hatch of the vessel with half of the hatch-covering on and half off, and thereby causing one of the hatches to fall into the hold of the vessel on the head of Shaik Ali, a coolie, causing his death. Accused was also charged with contravening the Port Rules. He pleaded not guilty to the first charge, but guilty to the second. The facts of the case were that on Saturday last the accused, who was second officer of the vessel, was working cargo, when a squall came on, and being afraid that it was going to rain, he had the batches put on to keep the rain from getting into the hold. Subsequently, there being no rain he was told by the chief officer to take in some bales of gunny which were in boats alongside the vessel. He had only a portion of the hatch covering taken off, and in taking in the gunny bales by the steam winch, one of the bales struck against the cross beam and displaced one hatch which fell on the head of the deceased coolie who was employed stowing the bales in the hold. The coolie died from the effects of the injuries received, and at the Coroner's Court a verdict of guilty of doing a rash and negligent act was returned against the accused, who was arrested on a warrant issued by the Coroner, and released on bail. Superintendent Robertson tendered the *Government Gazette* in which the notifications appeared in respect to the rules to be observed by vessels discharging or loading cargo, and also a copy of the Port Rules as supplied to every vessel. He also stated that the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Co. have had circulars printed in respect to these rules, which are sent on board of all their vessels. His Worship observed that from the facts stated he did not think there was any need to proceed against the accused on the first charge, and he would deal only with the case in regard to the Port Rules which had been contravened. The defendant, in reply to the Court, stated that he was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 110 per month. His Worship did not consider it necessary to proceed on the serious charge against the accused, whose carelessness was deplorable, but at the same time it was nothing but an unfortunate accident which had occurred. Accused had pleaded guilty to a breach of the Port Rules, for which he must pay a fine of Rs 50. At the same time his Worship wished to impress on all officers of vessels that it was absolutely essential and a part of their duty to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Port Rules.—*Indian Daily News.*

Accidents on the River.—On Monday, a coolie while working on board the s. s. Bancoora, was killed by a hatch-cover falling on his head. The vessel was loading with bales of gunny, which were being lowered by the steam winch into the hold, where the accused and some other coolies were working. One of the bales, while being lowered, struck against a hatchcover which fell on the man's head and killed him.—On the same day a coolie, while carrying a bag of wheat on his head from the Armenian Ghant into a cargo boat, suddenly fell on the boat's deck. He was immediately attended to, but before he could be conveyed to hospital, he died.—*Indian Daily News.*

Misplaced Confidence.—An aged native woman, named Santamonee Bewah, residing at Bajulparah, in Sulkea, having an only daughter, whom she was desirous of giving in marriage, made the acquaintance of a youth, aged about 18 years, in the neighbourhood, who told her that he was an orphan, and that his name was Lall Beharry Ghose. The woman considering him a fit match for her daughter, the marriage was agreed upon. Subsequently, the lad took up his residence in the house of his intended mother-in-law, and gradually won her confidence. On the 14th instant, when both mother and daughter were absent, and he was alone in the house, he unlocked a wooden chest with a key which was in his possession, and made off with gold and silver ornaments belonging to his betrothed, to the value of about Rs. 1,688, Rs. 20 in cash, and some wearing apparel. The police after much trouble traced him to a village near Burdwan, and recovered the stolen property. The prisoner was tried before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, found guilty, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

Accident to a Steamer Captain.—The commander of the s. s. Merida, Captain H. T. Bone, met with an accident while the vessel was coming up the river, by which he has had a thumb completely taken off. A tow boat had thrown a rope on to the vessel, which Captain Bone tried to fasten on to something on board, and while so employed, got his thumb jammed and cut off.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 12th to the 18th instant, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 23 Native Christians, 207 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 289 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 256. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 68 from fever, 12 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, 4 from cholera, and 182 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33.4 per 1,000 per annum.

A Fashionable Servant.—About a month ago, Mr. Eardley Norton, having a case at Secunderabad, purchased a first class return ticket from the Madras Railway, from Madras to that place and back; but, having direct from thence proceeded to England, he sent back his servant, Chinniah, who was, the other day, found travelling in a first class carriage. Three other European passengers objected to the man's travelling, and, on inquiry made by the Station Master at Raichur, Mr. James, he said Mr. Norton gave him the ticket he held (a return ticket) and told him to go on to Madras. He was, however, removed at once to a second class carriage, and arrangements are being made for his prosecution for travelling with another's ticket not transferable.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Fatal Pyrotechnics.—At Palee, in the State of Jodhpore, a very unfortunate accident resulting in loss of life and injury to person has occurred. In consequence of some fireworks, which were brought to be discharged at a marriage ceremony of a mahajan, igniting by accident, three persons were killed and twelve seriously injured.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A Daring Thief at Benares.—At a native marriage ceremony, a few days ago, jewellery of the value of about Rs. 4,000, deposited in a box, were stolen from a garden where a number of people had assembled to witness the ceremony. It is alleged the jewellery had been brought out to adorn the bride with. The thief, as he was in the act of making away with the property, was seized, but breaking away carried the jewellery. A day or two afterwards the thief was again arrested near the "Barrier Pool," and on this occasion too he managed to escape by jumping into the rivulet from the bridge, a depth of some thirty feet. He was promptly surrounded while indulging in a swim, and this time effectually arrested. He is safely lodged in jail awaiting his trial. The jewellery has not been yet recovered. The sufferer by this theft is one Lalla Mukund Pershad, son of a late Government Pleader of Benares.—*Morning Post.*

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

CALENDAR—May & June, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	June 1st,	5h. 44·7m.,	p.m.
New Moon	„ 9th,	9h. 25·3m.,	p.m.
First Quarter	„ 17th,	11h. 41·0m.,	a.m.
Full Moon	„ 24th,	1h. 58·8m.,	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise. H. M.	Sun-Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 26	Opening of Mr. Thomas Ormiston's Statue. University Gardens, 6 p.m. Massed Bands, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Stanly's Co., 9 p.m. Pachmari Sky Races.	5 24	6 30	11 57m 11 47a	5 7m 5 54a
Sun. 27	Trinity Sunday. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	5 24	6 30	— 0 40a	5 50m 6 42a
Mon. 28	Bombay Saw Mills Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Berar Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 24	6 30	0 32m 1 24a	6 34m 7 32a
Tu. 29	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Thames.	5 24	6 31	1 18m 2 10a	7 20m 8 24a
Wed. 30	Town Council, 3 p.m. Derby Day.	5 24	6 31	2 6m 3 0a	8 9m 9 30a
Thr. 31	....	5 23	6 31	3 2m 3 54a	9 2m 10 47a
June. Fri. 1	....	5 23	6 32	4 5m 4 52a	10 6m —

* Left Aden at noon, on Monday, 21st instant.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Mr. J. Jamaspjee, of Hongkong, writes:—"The short interval of 10 days, since the departure of last mail, has been marked by a steady general inquiry, and rates have been well maintained, sales reported are on a moderate scale, and business has been greatly affected by the scarcity of suitable and desireable threads. Arrivals have been small, and notwithstanding reported large supplies on the way, the market closes very firm and no immediate decline in rates is apprehended. No. 20s. generally have continued steady, with the exception of some suitable chops of inferior threads which are a shade firmer in consequence of their scarcity. Notwithstanding light stocks No. 16s. have been in slight inquiry owing to extensive rates, and the aspect of the market at the close is one of weakness. No. 12s. are in very moderate request at former rates, but the demand is limited to special chops under country order. No. 10s. have been in good enquiry both for local consumption and exports, but in consequence of the extreme impatience of petty holders to realize rates, show no improvement. Nos. 6s. and 8s. remain in insignificant local demand. A good enquiry has, however, existed for Shanghai, and a large business has been done for that port at previous rates close firm. No change in 14s., 16s, 22s. and 24s. During the fortnight arrival 1,359 bales, sales 4,092 bales, shipment to Coast Ports and Japan 391 bales and unsold stock 4,822 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 529 bales, and Japan 248 bales. Further sales of Best Nos. 16s. and 20s. about 2,000 bales to arrive at some concession in prices. Latest advices from East Coast and Japan report no change, but a considerable business has been passing in Shanghai in Nos. 6s., 8s., 10s., and 20s.; and rates there have been well maintained and the market closed firm. Complaints are heard from the interior, Japan and Shanghai of short weight in the production of some of the mills, which we are afraid will greatly affect their good names and values.

AMUSEMENTS AT GNATONG.

The Lahore paper's correspondent with the Sikkim Field Force writes on the 12th:—

You have no idea how gay we can be here. We have had a cricket match and a gymkhana. The first was Officers and Non-commissioned Officers against the World, and the former won by four wickets. I wonder if a match was ever before been played at this elevation, and it is certainly rather trying to run between the wickets up here at 12,000 feet. We had a 300-yards race at the gymkhana for all political followers, who started whooping and came in without a word to say for themselves and making dreadful faces. The All Horse Distance Handicap was great fun, Colonel Bromhead's capture *Jeluksoo* being evidently not yet educated up to gymkhanas. His rider had to ride barebacked, as the saddle and stirrups were evidently not intended for anybody "erect upon two legs and having all the outward semblance of a man." *Jeluksoo* was given such a start that he was almost round the first corner before the others got the word to go. However, it was *not* a walking match, as *Jeluksoo* seemed to imagine, and he was rather outpaced. There has been great shikar lately among the golden and other eagles, of which there are numbers about here; and the spoils are doubtless intended by the slayers to adorn the halls of their ancestors when war's alarms shall cease.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

A maiden Arab race and also an Arab handicap will be found introduced into the prospectus, of the Umballa meeting, with a view to try and persuade Bombay owners to visit the North-West, and we sincerely hope it may have the wished for result. From personal experience of both Meerut and Umballa we can safely say that no more hospitable stations exist. Sportsmen taking horses are made much of, are well treated by the handicappers and the only fault the big Bengal stables found when they visited these fixtures three years ago, was that there were no first-class horses to meet, and that the wear and tear to the quads who had big things to hope for at Calcutta was not equalised by winning the mere stakes and having to lay twenty or thirty to one on the supposed certainties.

Elliot, the trainer, has left the services of the Jodhpore Princes and gone to England for good.

We regret to note the death of Mr. Cecil D. Holmes, late of the 8th Hussars. Mr. Holmes, who was the eldest son of a well-known and much-respected master at Harrow, came out to this country in the hopes of finding employment with some of the Native Princes, died on the 10th instant, at the house of H. E. Dewan Luchman Doss at Sialkote.

We regret to hear that the death of the late Baboo Jogendranath Mullick is likely to lead to litigation between the widow and the executors of the deceased gentlemen, in which case the race-horses Edith, Miss King, Sir Greville and Piece-goods will have to eat their heads off in the stable, and be lost to the Turf for the best part of their existence.

Following the good example set lately by a shining light among the leading professionals of the Indian Turf, that astute trainer, Mr. Fordham, who alone found out the proper way to train Bolero, is about to join the noble army of Benedicts.

If Major MacDougal goes on winning Gymkhana races at the same ratio as he did at Umballa the Stewards of every fixture will have to treat him as our ancestors felt obliged to treat a well-known Arab of bye-gone days belonging to that good old soul Mr. Wallace of Calcutta. "Derby all Arabs. W. A. If Mr. Jones' Elipoo start he must carry 1 stone extra." They will have to do the same to Ding nowadays, or else all the youngsters will stop riding from sheer disgust at their own incapacity.

We see from the Sydney papers that a jockey named Dogherty alias Osborne, described as being well-known in racing circles, has been cruelly murdered at Tomworth by a man named Merritt, who in a quarrel plunged a knife into the unfortunate fellow. Can this be the Osborne who after a series of adventures in Melbourne, came to Calcutta two years ago but failed to get employment.

The necessity for a uniform code of racing law throughout India is nowhere better exemplified than in the calm assurance of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Stewards arrogating to themselves the authority to upset the Western India Turf Club—(under whom they race) rule as regards a horse losing its maiden. They coolly state in rule 27 of their prospectus that "winners at the Secunderbad Sky Races and of the Salar Jung Memorial Cup" (at their own meetings) "will incur no penalties, nor will the former lose their maidens." Considering that the Secunderbad fixture consists of twenty events, only three of which are prized at less than Rs. 200, and that the value of the Salar Jung Memorial Cup is Rs. 500, it is surprising that both the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs have not issued a notice to the effect, that all horses running under rules so utterly at variance with their own shall be disqualified from startings at all meeting held under their *regime*. And by way of still further stultifying themselves and proving that God always makes lunatics of Stewards whom he wishes to annihilate, the Hyderabad management state in their rule 26 that "the term 'winners' with reference to those liable to carry extra weight or to be excluded from a race shall apply only to winners of races to which Rs. 200 and upwards is added." In fact, rules 26 and 27 directly contradict each other. Which is absurd. And any owner, running second at Hyderabad in any race which may be won by a previous Secunderabad winner, carrying no penalty as such, may claim that race, his claim must be supported by the Western India Turf Club—if it has any regard for its own authority.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

"SOMETIMES INDUSTRIOUS; OCCASIONALLY SOBER."

A writer gives in the current number of the *Westminster Review* a confession of marvellous frankness as to his experience as a confirmed and apparently hopeless drunkard—his career in that character bringing him to India, where he had access to distinguished company. This victim to dipsomania writes the history of his disease and of his cure for the encouragement of others:—

My maternal grand-parents (I know from undoubted testimony) were both remarkably temperate, and I have no reason to suppose that a similar description does not apply to my paternal grand-parents. My parents died a short time ago somewhat suddenly, and were as hearty as persons aged eight-two could well be expected to be. My mother had always been "nearly a teetotaller;" my father what is called a "good liver." On the other hand, my father's two brothers, and my mother's two brothers, all died prematurely through excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks; and my nearest relatives of the same generation as myself nearly all show the same sad propensity. One cousin died by his own hand, while suffering from *delirium tremens*, before he was twenty-two years of age, and there is only too much reason to believe that one of my uncles closed his career by similar means. As for myself, although at home I seldom, if ever, tasted intoxicants in my youth, yet the use of them elsewhere was habitual with me from a very early age; and during my "teens" the excessive use of them was not an infrequent occurrence. Indeed, before I was twenty-one years of age the latter practice caused such irregular attention to business, that the career for which I had been trained had to be abandoned. I entered on a new walk in life, but with a similar result in less than twelve months. I then came to London, and determined to start life afresh; and by associating with but one friend, a total abstainer, I was able to be a teetotaller for nearly two years, not however (it is important to remember), intending to remain one always, but simply adopting the plan as a matter of prudence until I recovered my lost position. With a return of prosperity came a recurrence to the old habits, and during the next five years a succession of appointments was no sooner secured than lost, though I ought to observe that, by accidental and fortunate circumstances, each successive appointment was pecuniarily better than its predecessor. At the end of the period mentioned, I went to a tropical country, and for the fifth time in a life of only thirty years' duration I began once again with a fair start and splendid prospects. Alas! the same sad results followed. My life in that country may be best described by the phrase "sometimes industrious, and occasionally sober." It was at this period that an important change came over my terrible habit. Hitherto I had only drunk in company, and to some extent for the sake of convival companion-ship. Now, however, I drank alone, and sometimes secretly. The same series of dismissals characterized my career here as at home; but the "occasional industry" of which I have spoken had given me a reputation which enabled me to rise high in my profession. My annual salary reached nearly four figures. I was introduced to royalty, and I moved in the best society, though certain exclusive circles were closed to me in consequence of the notoriety of my mania for intoxicants. At last I lost that appointment, and as every door seemed closed to me, I came to England once more, to start life anew, and in the hope that the long sea voyage and more invigorating northern climate would give me strength to resist the craving which (I could not now disguise from myself) had such overwhelming power over me. The reader will have anticipated the rest. Again followed a series of appointments, followed by as many dismissals. My former friends rallied round me, and entreated me to crush the fatal habit. They constantly forgave my deficiencies, but at last wearied by my oft repeated irregularities, cast me off. This happened, not once or twice or thrice, but many times. I sank lower and lower; that is, I became poorer and poorer, until at length ruin to myself and family became inevitable, and starvation stared us in the face. There were a thousand motives which ought to have spurned me on to industry, diligence, and sobriety. There were a thousand warnings urging me to look forward. Illnesses that had nearly proved fatal, catastrophes of all kinds had failed to conjure a power to resist in the past, though I had hoped over and over again that each downfall would be a bitter lesson to be remembered as a warning against future dangers. The habitual drunkard, however, is powerless to regard all warnings. His conscience may be as keen as his remorse is great. He may earnestly long and strive to do what he knows to be right. He may even be strong minded in all that concerns the business of life, save in this one particular failing; but as De Quincey says of the opium-eater "His intellectual apprehension of what is possible infinitely outruns his power, not of executions only, but even of power to attempt." He lies in sight of all he would fain perform, but is powerless as an infant, and cannot even attempt to rise. He drinks, not because he likes drink or likes to get drunk. He often detests the one and shudders at the thought of the other; but he drinks because he has an uncontrollable and morbid impulse to swallow intoxicating liquor. He may surround himself with every conceivable restriction, but in vain, as I shall show in the sequel; until at length the restless turbidness that is one of the punishments of habitual debauchery paralyzes all the efforts of a decripit will, and he ceases to think seriously on the subject. He does not dare to think on it, for if he do, it produces a melancholy that sends him all the sooner to drink again. Ruined in every way, I obtained means to proceed to one of the European capitals where I had a remnant of a professional connection. I imagined that new associates and new associations would be perhaps a sort of strength or assistance to me. It was a forlorn hope, and I knew it, but still it was a hope. My old friends rallied round me here as at home, and my prospects brightened; but alas! in less than a month I was as bad as ever. I became a starving beggar in the gay and brilliant streets, until at last I was sent by a mendicancy organization back to England to my starving wife and children, living in a house wherein was an execution but no food. In 1875, I had dined with the Prince of Wales; in 1881, I dined with Duke Humphrey. In 1876, I lived in a mansion with spacious grounds, kept my own carriage, horses, and servants; in 1881, I was a penniless mendicant. The sole reason for this "foul defeat and overthrow" was simply that I had become—an habitual drunkard.

It was now that I resolved to call in outside help to support my hitherto single efforts. I determined to cure myself by some means or other. My first step was to consult acknowledged authorites on the subject. The advice given to me by all whom I consulted was very much alike, and by giving two short extracts I shall enable the reader to form at correct idea of the consolation I received. An eminent physician and an authority on *dipsomania* wrote to me:—If you cannot place yourself for a year in some retreat where it would be out of your power to get drink I hardly know what to advice you. As for hopelessness, many men in quite as bad a condition as you are, have recovered themselves. Your one chance, however, is to give up every kind of drink, from small beer upwards to steer clear of those companions with whom you have been accustomed to drink, and to go in as largely as possible for teetotal friends who will assist you in your efforts at reform. You will say that this is very trite and commonplace advice, but there is no royal road to sobriety; and the utmost that can be done for you, were you able to place yourself under treatment, would be to place drink out of your reach, until you had such a start of teetotalism as would render further abstention comparatively easy.

Another gentleman, a well known social reformer, wrote:

"Only the resolute will and the divine help which comes in answer to prayer can rescue one from this fearful madness, which becomes after a time a physical disease. Compulsory abstinence, enforced in an inebriate asylum, for *weak-willed* people is the only remedy, I believe. But I have known many a man, who by continual resolute effort—and a mighty effort of will it is at first—has thrown off the degrading and intolerable slavery."

Such were the only hints I could obtain from the best authorities to guide me in my last supreme effort to effect a cure. I propose to analyze them. There can be no doubt that with certain persons, peculiarly constituted, "divine help" is a tower of strength. Even Dr. Bucknill, who does not believe in the reform or cure of the habitual drunkard, and does not advocate any attempts at the task, admits that "We have seen in our own days a vast and sudden reformation under the influence of a devoted and eloquent priest." The managers of the American Inebriate Asylums, too, bear testimony to the use of "practical operative religion." I know a Roman Catholic who was once an inebriate. His wife said to me: "Dan is always sober for a month after he has been to the priest, but I cannot persuade him to go there every month. I know that Dan has now long been a total abstainer, and he assures me the secret is that whenever he feels the "fit coming on" he goes to the priest. In order, however, that a supernatural influence may be efficacious—whether it be the Holy Spirit of the Christians, the angel Gabriel of the Mussulmans, or Ahura-Marzda of the Zoroastrians—the mind must be specially adapted and prepared to be affected by the influence; and by far the majority of dipsomaniacs are not in that favourable condition. Indeed, speaking, generally the constitution as well mentally as physically of each dipsomaniac, nay even his idiosyncrasies, must be considered in attempting a cure, and it is this fact which makes comprehensive legislation on the subject so very difficult, and deters many well-meaning men from grappling with so intricate a question. The "divine help" therefore is not a power or influence which can be taken into account when considering statutory provisions or means for the cure of habitual drunkards. By all means let private individuals lead to the Throne of Grace those who will go, and who will be strengthened thereby. All the Government can be called upon to do is to remedy evils by act of Parliament: it cannot be expected to provide consciences for any body.

The advice to avoid all old haunts and drinking companions and to seek new friends and fresh scenes comes under a different category to the hint just dissected; because, although like this recommendation it only applies to cases where compulsory abstention is impossible, yet it is a reason why the impossibility should be removed. At this early stage of my argument the assertion may seem like begging the question in favour of a wide extension of the present Act. It is clear, however, that if a man have power of will to avoid "haunts and companions" he has power of will to avoid drinking, and is not therefore an habitual drunkard within the meaning of the Act. Only those who have not that power are those for whom the Act is intended; and the compulsory (not voluntary as at present) taking away of such people from their haunts and companions is the only hope I can see for them. My experience, however, teaches me that haunts and companions have little to do with leading the dipsomaniac to the fatal cup; although good companionship has a great influence in keeping the *convalescent* away from it. As a rule the habitual drunkard avoids companions, drinks in solitary communion with his own bitter thoughts, building castles in the air, cursing every glass he drinks and inwardly resolving that each particular debauch shall be his last. When, too, he turns away from his old haunts, it is to discover new and perhaps more enticing ones. The glittering gin palaces stare him in the face wherever he turns his eyes. The publican is everywhere. It is the same to-day as it was in 1408 when Hoccleve wrote—

"The outward sign of Bacchus and his lure,
That at his doore hangeth day by day,
Exciteth folk to taste of his moisture,
So often that man cannot well say nay."

It must be remembered, too, that the publican is by law obliged to serve a man, although he may know his customers to be a thorough dipsomaniac; and it is due to the licensed Victuallers to say that they desire such an alteration in the existing law as will enable them to refuse to serve well-known drunkards (see evidence by Mr. Cole, President of the Licensed Victuallers, Protection Society, before the Lords Committee on Intemperance). I may add, moreover, that I have seldom met a dipsomaniac really desiring to be cured, who did not surround himself with far more stringent restrictions than the simple avoidance of haunts and companions. I have myself left home for London, a distance of five miles, with no more money in my pocket than would purchase a railway ticket for the return journey, so as to make it reasonably impossible to buy drink. What has been the result? "The outward sign of Bacchus and his lure" has been too much for me. I have preferred to walk both journeys in order that I might drink away the money. This has happened not only once or twice, but on many occasions, no matter how inclement the weather, or how important the business upon which I was engaged. On one occasion, during my terrible sojourn in the continental city already referred to, I was three days without food. Nothing passed my lips but water, and my head was full of thoughts of suicide. On the fourth morning I discovered in my pocket-book five *cartes postales*. I sold them for eight *sous*, intending to buy bread with the money, and surely, one would think, my circumstances and condition were sufficient to prevent any miscarriage of my intention. But on my way to the *boulangerie* I came to a wine-shop, and three *sous* went for a glass of *vin rouge*; a second wine-shop took other three *sous*, and I must now believe that had I possessed still other three *sous*, they would have been similarly spent, but as the remaining two *sous* would not purchase drink they were invested in roasted chestnuts. I have known similar occurrences in regard to other persons; and the advice to avoid old haunts and evil companions, however well intentioned, is therefore of little or no avail to a dipsomaniac.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb.	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0
Mutton goat, per lb				0	2	6

Sugar—	Rs.	a.	p.
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9

Fruits—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pineapple, large, each	0	5	0
Do. Small per each	0	2	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, per each	0	10	0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each	0	6	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	2	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	2	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	5	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2	0	0
Peaches, per dozen	1	0	0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0
Pigfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	8	0

Bread—	Rs.	a.	p.
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0	0	8

Grain—	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	2	0
Oorsed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	10	0
Do. Common, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	10	0
Do. (old) do.	1	14	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0

Pickles, Country—	Rs.	a.	p.
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

Vegetables—	Rs.	a.	p.
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund	1	4	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
French beans, per seer	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cucumbers per doz.	0	11	0
Beans double, per seer	0	1	6
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	6	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	6

Dry Fish—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	3	6
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomet, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Doongrah, fish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at Bennett's Auction, G. A. H. 13-3, 5 years, believed sound, good trapper. Dog-cart to suit above. Harness, &c. All in good condition. Owner going home.

CRICKET, CRICKET.—Just unpacked per s. s. "Thames," best Cricket Kit from Messrs. Lillywhite, Cobbett, Duke and others.—WRIGHT & Co., near Forbes's Ice Factory.

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JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 Brass Rolls of Music and Case Rs. 65.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street.

BULBS, just received, Dahlias, Double American Tuberoses, Caladiums, Flowering Begonias, &c.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

AUCTION SALE of old unserviceable Marine Stores, Furniture, &c., at the Government Dockyard on the 28th May, 1888, and following days.

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a PEARL TIARA SERPAITCH or TURBAN ornament beautifully mounted in 18-carat gold. Cost £100. Offers invited. On view at MARCKS and Co., Limited.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to I.M PORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 218 spindles each, 2¾ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT.—A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A PURE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage, Henriot and Co's "Extra Sec." Le Premier, from the Choicest Vineyards around Reims. Price, Rs. 60 per dozen. Subject to allowance for quantity. Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—R RAMCHANDRA and Co. Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"SYRIAN."—A Bay Syrian HORSE, 15 hands, ¾ inch, age 7. Schooled charger, very handsome, gentle and well mannered, with perfect paces. Ridden regularly by a lady for 6 months. Veterinary certificate will be given. Price, Rs. 1,200. Any reasonable offer will be considered.—Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage

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1. *As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.*
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3. *By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.*
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5. *In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.*
6. *Against undue deposition of fat in general.*
7. *Against hæmorrhoids.*
8. *During pregnancy and in many female diseases.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of office furniture, serviceable office chairs, clothes, fancy flower vases, silver khoomcha, silver lotas, a pair of Arabian shikary grey hounds, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re undernamed insolvents.

In Re Satta Rana Memon, English clothes seller, an insolvent, consisting of silk handkerchiefs, Turkey towels, shawls woolen, cotton and colored pantaloons, shirts, coats, collars, socks, hose, worked table cloths, napkins, caps, hats, leather trunks, &c.

In Re Hora Abdool Careem Tyebalee, harness dealer, an insolvent, consisting of glass door-T. cupboard, country small saddle, zool, nose leather bags, bottle leather cases, &c.

In Re Dewjee Damodhur Thucker and Cowasjee Bezonjee Powrey, traded, as freight brokers and agents under the name of Noonan and Dewjee, insolvents, consisting of office tables, teak cupboard, pigeon hole, tea poy, punkha, copying press, chairs, screens, benches, marine books, pamphlets, &c.

In Re Tookaram Sumbhajee Boley, an insolvent, consisting of eight picture frames.

In Re Veerjee Dhunjee Sonee, an insolvent, consisting of empty box, goldsmith's implements, copper pot, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 42 serviceable office chairs, empty old boxes, cash box, brass and copper pots, table lamp, old beds and carpet, stool, one broken sofa, &c.

Also by order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters, Landed ex s. s. "Singapore" M. S. ex. 3494=2 pieces damaged Satin Brocade.

Also by order and on account, of the concerned, fancy flower vases, garden pots, toilet and liqueur sets, mahogany grand piano, hall sofa, perambulator, &c.

Also under instructions from the owners:—
1 Silver khoomcha and 3 lotas.
Also a pair of Arabian shikary grey hounds.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 26th, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built light-wheel dog-cart.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3½, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Bay Arab pony, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong elegant horse has been regularly hunted with the Bombay hounds, is a first class horse across country and a tandem leader.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey galloway up to weight has been regularly ridden.
1 handsome strong Australian mare, capital hack and goes in harness, aged but believed to be sound.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 13-3 high, 5 years, believed to be sound, good trapper.
1 handsome strong built dog-cart suitable for the above, in good order.
By order of Eduljee Hormusjee Battlewalla and on account and risk of H. Noonan & Co.
1 Horse or funeral carriage.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong Calcutta made dog-cart in very good order.
1 English Bull-dog.
1 pair of well broken in, serviceable Bay Arab horses, 6 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
1 second-hand dog-cart with hood in good condition, suitable for a galloway or a pony.

AUCTION SALE OF GINGER ALE AND FRUIT CITRATE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
About 4,200 dozen ginger ale by McDonald and Routledge.
3 cases fruit citrate by Routledge.
5 casks Lessa wine. (Claret.)
20 cases old Scotch whisky.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 72, Delisle Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful grey Arab horse, and a set of single harness, &c., the property of JOHN F. BRADBURY, Esq.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalows with outhouses, at Bandora, near the Railway Station, opposite the Bandora Tank.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, by order of the legal heirs and representatives of the late Mr. Y. A. Lacka, deceased, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground, together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, on the north side of the public road, leading from Bandora to Ghore Bunder and Bassein, situate, lying, and being at Bandora, in Talooka Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 11,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna, under Survey Nos 53, 54, and 59 and Port Nos. 1, 7, and 9, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property of Antone Manuel De Monte, and partly by the property of Elias De Seall, on the west by the property of Manockjee Limjee, on the north by the property of Enas Bhandaree, and on the south by the public road leading from Bandora to Ghore Bunder and Bassein, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, new Cross Road, near Railway Bridge, behind Fitzerald Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of JOHN ISSAC STAPLE, ESQ.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD EMBROIDERED BROCADE AND GAUZE.

Under instructions from Mr. Morarjee Anandjee, the receiver appointed in suit No. 45 of 1884, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
V N 29, 293, 331—3 cases gold brocade.
C V 29.—1 case gold brocade.
105-811-819—2 cases gold brocade.
167 pieces gold brocade and gauze (loose).
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oilpaintings, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order, with a bay Australian horse and a set of single harness, a handsome strong-built four-seated open carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, sets of single and double harness, also a collection of law books, including a complete set of the common Bench reports, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late N. SPENCER.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June next, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the staff quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of A. PATERSON, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 26th, 1888.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.: also Gimps and Cords to match.
18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
[Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain H Shumaker, cleared yesterday for Mauritius and Madras.

The s.s. Niagara, 2,044 tons, Captain J MaConachie, cleared yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The ship Daniel J Tenney, 633 tons, Captain G Wilson, cleared yesterday for False Point, in ballast.

The ship Udston, 1,695 tons, Captain A Dill, cleared outwards yesterday with a general cargo for Amsterdam.

The s s Kt. Companion, Captain Shiell, which arrived on Thursday from Shields, brought 5,532 tons of coal. She is consigned to Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain L Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo and Colonel Chadwick, and Mr Rozaria and 21 deck passengers.

The s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Macfadyn, sailed yesterday for Karrachee and Kattywar Coast with a general cargo, a native officer and 66 deck passengers.

The s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived on Thursday from Marmagoa with cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C H Candy, Mr Jackson, Mr Dockie, second class and 200 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd s.s. Eleckt**ra**, 2,095 tons, Captain P Mersa, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Lady Seton and one child, Revd and Mrs Stail, 3 children, Mrs Lows, Mr Zollinger, Mrs M J Pack, Mr H Lieschuwtz, Mr R Mayberry, and 10 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P O, and Coy's s. s. Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain F H Seymour, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and H M's China and Australian Mails and the following passengers:—Messrs Kennedy, Logan, Wickendon, Wills, Fraser, and H Kunningham, and Captain Sam, from Kobe; Dr Manser, and Mr Millward, from Sydney; and Mr L R Baber, from Colombo; and ten deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thames	2131	Seaton	A	P. & O. Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3023	Marello	B	F. Bozzoni.
„ City of Carthage	1717	McGrieve	..	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co.
„ Britania	1991	J. Black	D	W.& A. Graham
„ European	1736	Mandeno	G	E. Bates & Co.
„ Eastbourne	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormida	1474	Dagnen	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Abana	2060	Beinent	L	R. Brothers & Co.
„ Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	N	Captain.
„ Brookfield	1559	Stabell	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Westbourne	1227	Bennington	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Europa	1492	Jones	Q	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Flambro	1449	Grinauld	Ibis	Bombay Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Accomac	1629	Windsor	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Iran	2317	Poland	2	E. Bates & Co.
„ Katie	2116	Lund	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	Meconachie	4	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Carlton	1322	Story	6	Captain.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Cobbett	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	8	F. Muir & Co.
„ New Comen	1387	Hauron	9	Lang Moir & Co.
„ Kt. Companion	1469	Davies	10	Captain.
Ship Boadicea	1895	Davies	11	Bbay. Co., Ld.
S.S. Algoma	1892	Murray	12	Pursotum & Co.
„ Akbar	1445	Baldwin	15	Hajee Cassim & Co.
„ Abeona	1405	Corner	16	Cursetjee Eduljee.
„ Inchmaree	1287	Major	17	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa.
25	Teheran (s)	Seymour	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Elektra (s)	Mersa	Trieste.
	Loodiana (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta and Coast.
	Pachumba (s)	Macfadyn	Karachi.
26	Niagara (s)	McConachie	Havre.
	Taif (s)	Shumaker	Mauritius.
	Daniel J. Tenney.	Wilson	False Point.
	Udston	Dill	Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. Companion, for Antwerp.
„ Bormida, for Australia.
„ Eastbourne, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Europa, for Hamburg.
„ Crathorne, for Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 25.

For Liverpool.

Britannia, s,—200 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 600 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,297 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 bales wool, S Kemetraj; 72 bales wool, M Dayal; 49 bales wool, M Jaitha; 78 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 25 bales wool, 65 bales goat hair, Shaik Madurlee; 64 bales wool, Soorjee Kessowjee; 100 bales hemp, D Chugunlal; 13 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 47 bales wool and hair, C Rajabhoy; 45 bales hemp, M Dayal.

Abana, s,—1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 75 bales cotton, D Bhanjee and Co; 31 cases indigo, The Bombay Co Ld.

City of Carthage, s,—1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 130 bales gunny bags, B Mooljee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Ardbeg, s,—23 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, 150 bales cottonfly and waste, P Hemjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

California, s,—500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For London.

Carlton s,—55 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, P. H. Moore and Co; 28 bales hides, P. Damjee; 12 bales hides, H. Jamall; 16 bales hides, D. Sassoon and Co; 27 bales hemp, D. Megjee and Co; 100 cases tea, D. P. Batha and Co; 17 cwts ramputry, and 67 cwts gum, Aga M. Tukykhan; 35 cwts gum, Abdool Bahman Haji Ally; 58 cwts gum, W. Gagice; 46 cwts gum, D. Chugunlal; 35 cwts oilcake, A. Weljee; 60 cwts gum, B. Sajim; 20 bales hides, E. Moosa and Co; 41 bales hides, G. M. Dhurumsey; 17 bales hides, Haji E. Goolmahomed; 200 cwts gum and 163 cwts ginger, G. Molie and Co.

Thames s,—22 cases ramputry and 12 cases fishmaws, M. Nuthoo; 127 cwts gum, M. Lukumsee.

Katie s,—600 cwts turmeric, J. Chapsee; 1,600lbs nutmegs, F. Narranja.

For Antwerp.

Mameluke s,—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 200 bales hemp, R. Caderbhoy; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

Brookfield s,—1,999½ cwts poppyseed, E. Spinner and Co; 510 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 40 cwts wheat, F. Hurst.

For Marseilles.

Abeona, s—100 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts wheats, J Fachiri and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros;

Katie s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

R. Rubattino, s—190 bales cotton, Bushby and Co; 425 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 125 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 143 tons iron pieces and plates, R Tyabjee and Co.

Katie, s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,477 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Accomac, s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 1,686 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 501 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 325 cwts horns and 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,648 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 40 cwts gum, F Hurst.

For Naples.

R Rubattino, s—2,000 cwst wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Trieste.

Amphitrite, s—110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 230 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bushby and Co.

Eastbourne, s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Venice.

Amphitrite, s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Eastbourne, s—1,100 cwts linseed, D P Natha and Co; 250 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Havre.

Niagara, s,—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 13 cwts wheat, Geo Lockhart and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Dreyfus and Co.

For Hamburg.

Europa, s,—2,20 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 650 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,948 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,950 bales cotton, and 600 cwts myrabollums, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 6 cases furniture, Volkart Bros.

For Port Said.

Newcomen, s,—20,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Barcelona.

R. Rubattino, s,—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Kobe.

Bormida s,—35 bales twist, K Veerjee; 100 bales twist, C Chottalal; 29 bales twist, N Vullubdass; 100 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bormida s,—75 bales twist, C Chottalal.

For HongKong.

Bormida s,—100 bales twist, D H Muncherjee; 60 bales twist, O Ketsey; 250 bales twist, C Chottalal; 300 bales twist, K Jovarmall; 125 bales twist, C Chottalal; 40 bales twist, K Veerjee; 100 tons iron bars, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 210 bales twist, V Poonjabhoy; 56 bales twist, N Vullubdass; 170 bales twist, H Ramgopal; 250 bales twist, P Kustomjee.

For Shanghai.

Bormida s,—15 bales twist, N Vullubdass; 175 bales twist, H Dawood.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, May 25.

Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday quoted Silver, in the first instance, at 41 13-16d. per oz., but a subsequent correction makes the price 42d., which agrees with private advices. We also learn that Reuter's quotations for Rupee Securities, given on Wednesday at £66⅝ and £70⅞, respectively, and since unchanged, are called ⅛ higher by private messages. Consols were unchanged at 99 yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan was still quoted at 106½. Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower in Paris at 105¼.

The Bank of England Weekly Returns showed an increase of one per cent. in the Reserve, the proportion of which to the Bank's Liabilities stood on Wednesday at 39 per cent. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., but the market rate of Discount was ¼ per cent. lower both for short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 and 2¼ per cent., respectively.

In the General Produce Markets the only change beyond those which we noted yesterday is an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation Coffee.

The Liverpool Market closed quiet last evening, with total sales, and those of Surats the same as on the preceding day, in 8,000 bales and 500 bales, respectively. There was still no change in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions. This morning the market opened quiet; probable sales, 7,000 bales; Imports, 3,000 bales.

Prices in New York were quite stationary yesterday, 10 cents being quoted for ready Cotton, and 9·73 cents. for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and the total figures for the three years are now as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts...	4,000	1,200	5,300
Five days' do. ...	19,000	8,000	21,200
Since 1st Sept., 1887.	5,296,000	5,164,200	5,173,900

With exporters in the market only for Bengals and small lots of stapled Oomras, and local spinners taking hardly anything just now, we have again to report a very limited day's business, though prices cannot be called quotably lower, dealers showing no disposition to sink their pretensions in view of the approaching close of the season. The chief part of what little business was done to-day has been in Bengals, of which some 7-800 bales are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 176-192 per candy. Some Dharwar was also taken at Rs. 208-9; and Wadwan, at Rs. 194-204; and a little Compta at Rs. 188 per candy. We hear that a European firm took some "Good" Broach, at Rs. 226, with Liverpool guarantee; and some business was done in "Good" Bhownuggur, between native dealers, at Rs. 203-4 per candy.

Wheat has been much quieter, and only a small business is reported, while Ekdani of both qualities has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 4-7-3 and Rs. 4-6-3 per cwt, respectively, and quotations for other kinds are lower, though to some extent uncertain in the absence of business.

Seeds.—There is not much doing in *Linseed*, but the market keeps steady at our last prices. *Rapeseed* of all descriptions is in good demand, and though supplies are very large, the market is firm at our quotations, say:—

Rapeseed, Yel. Guzerat..	Rs.6-12-0	per cwt.
Do. do. Cawnpore...	„ 6-7-6	„
Do. Red Delhi ...	„ 5-12-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore...	„ 5-12-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,287	bales.
Wheat	130,967	cwt.
Linseed	19,085	„
Rapeseed	15,170	„
Poppy Seed	4,368	„
Groundnuts	3,779	„

Freights are quiet and unchanged. We hear that the Cholydra (s) has engaged part cargo for London, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

Exchange.—There were signs of firmness in this market at opening this morning, and rates were quoted 1-32d. above those at which we closed on Wednesday; but a lakh of private Telegraphic was sold to a Bank at 1s. 4½d., and afterwards a further lot at 1-64d. less, and rates became weaker, closing quiet, the morning's advance having been lost. A limited business was done in 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 4 7-32d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 ½d.	„
Credits do.	do. ...	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Francs do.	do. ...	1·71½	„

Government Paper has been steady all day at par for Four per cents. for money; 99 15-16 for the account; and 99 9-16 for the 30th June. The price of 4½ per cent. Paper has been raised to 105¾ to 106, but is almost nominal.

Shares have been but moderately active, but in Mill Scrip the movement has in most cases been upward. Morarji Gokaldas have advanced Rs. 15; Bombay United, Rs. 10; Lackmidas Khimji, Rs. 3; Coorla, Rs. 3; and Empress, Rs. 2½; while Indian Manufacturing, and Jevraz Balloo, have declined Rs. 20, and Rs. 5, respectively. Mofussil Press Shares have advanced Rs. 5. New Indian Press have declined Rs. 2½. Badham, Pile are Rs. 3 higher. Phillips and Co. are Rs. 11 down. Bank of Bengal shares have moved up Rs. 5 per share.

Bank of Bengal.—This afternoon's telegram from Calcutta announces that the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of Discount by 1 per cent. making the minimum rate stand at 4 per cent., which, by the way, is 2 per cent. below that of our own Presidency Bank.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees; the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KAKA—May 25, at his residence, Khetwady Main Road, Pestonji Ardashir Kaka, Cashier, Chartered Mercantile Bank. Funeral will take place this (Saturday) noon at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOCH BEHAR—May 21, at Woodlands, Alipore, Her Highness the Maharanee, of a son.

ELDER—May 11, at Budge Budge, the wife of W E Elder, Steamer Oudh, R S N Co, of a daughter.

HARTLE—May 20, at Sipeabad, Hyderabad Deccan, the wife of Captain R J Hartle, H H Nizam's 2nd Infantry, of a daughter.

WINGATE—May 18, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of A Wingate, Esq., C. I. E., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOWNING—May 18, at Rawal Pindi, Alice Rachel Olive Downing, daughter of Captain Downing, Punjab Circle Paymaster, aged 5½ years.

MACDONALD—May 1, at "Blackhills," near Elgin, N.B., James MacDonald, C.E., aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1888.

Sir John Gorst told the House of Commons, in answering a long question which Mr. Labouchere put to him on the 3rd of this month, that no decision had yet been arrived at as to the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs for frontier defence. The Viceroy, it will be remembered, replied to the Nizam's offer in terms of the warmest appreciation, but he was careful neither to accept it nor to decline it. The offer remains, gratefully acknowledged, but acknowledged in such terms that it might, simply for want of acceptance, be allowed to lapse, without formal refusal where refusal might seem ungracious. It is now more than six months since it was made, and proposals of this kind may be deemed to lapse through effluxion of time when so long an interval has been allowed to pass without a decision being arrived at in regard to them. If, however, the matter is still open, there are important considerations which should urge the Government of India to abstain from taking advantage of the Nizam's generosity. We refer to no circumstances connected with the inception of the offer. Rumour has been busy enough on that point, and some of the stories—that for instance which makes an eminent Minister of the Crown at home the author of the project—are on the face of them too improbable to be credited without evidence. We refer rather to questions entirely connected with Hyderabad itself, and especially to the question whether the State is at this time in a position to bear the burden which the generosity of its sovereign would impose upon it. Upon this matter abundant light has been thrown in a Memorandum on the Budget for the current year which the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk addressed to the Minister shortly before his departure for England. This document, it may be assumed, has been brought under the notice of the Government of India, and it is to be hoped that if they are still undecided as to whether or not the Nizam's offer shall be accepted they will decide in the light of the information as to the present state of Hyderabad finance which the Political and Financial Secretary has supplied. For though Mr. Mehdi Ali makes no reference to the sixty lakhs in summing up the contingent liabilities of the State, it is impossible to keep them out of mind in reading what he has to say on that subject. And they present themselves in no uncertain way. Whoever thinks of them at all in reading this very intelligible statement of the claims which the Nizam's Government have to meet, and of the resources at their disposal for meeting them, must at once see that whether or not the time may come when Hyderabad can of its abundance render financial aid to the Supreme Government the time has not come yet.

The financial condition of Hyderabad may be briefly indicated. It is not, in the main, unsatisfactory. For the current year the estimate places the revenue at Rs. 3,37,45,650, and the expenditure at Rs. 3,28,60,890, so that a surplus of nearly nine lakhs is calculated upon. Nor is it likely that these estimates will be disturbed. Crop prospects are not good, and if Mr. Eliot's recently issued forecast of a short rainfall in the Deccan should be realized the Nizam's land revenue will suffer. But the revenue estimates seem to have been drawn unusually low, and the Government will not be taken by surprise if the collection should be unfavourable. A surplus of nine lakhs, however, will not go far towards a gift of sixty, or even towards the twenty lakhs which the Nizam proposed should be the annual instalment of his contribution. And the surplus itself, substantial though it seems, will in practice prove quite inadequate for a working balance. Every year the Nizam's Government, at the time when the treasury balances are low, has to go into the local market for short loans aggregating from twenty to thirty lakhs, on which it seldom pays less than nine per cent. The acceptance by the Government of India of the Nizam's offer would therefore entail for the next three years a doubling of the amount which the Government borrow from the Hyderabad soucars, with this difference, that whereas these short loans are as a rule and to a large extent paid off during the year in which they are borrowed, the present resources of the State would not suffice to clear off these extra twenty lakhs a year. They would become a long loan, bearing interest it may be assumed at not less than that ordinary Hyderabad rate. Thus in the first year, to say nothing of the unliquidated principal, the Nizam's treasury would pay Rs. 1,80,000 for interest on money borrowed to carry out this generous offer; in the second year the charges would amount to Rs 3,60,000; in the third year to Rs. 5,40,000. And this would be the day of the exact weight of the burden until the day of plenty came, when the means of the Hyderabad Government would be in excess of its necessities. But that day is not in sight. Mr. Mehdi Ali makes it clear in his statement to the Minister that though the Government have thus far in their current operations made both ends meet they have done nothing more than that. A famine year would put a severe strain upon finances thus conditioned. The Government frankly admit that they would have to borrow money in order to pay their way through an emergency of that kind. Revenue would fall and expenditure would rise, and with no financial reserve to fall back upon no other course would be open. But that is not all. We have to deal not merely with a state just living within its means and unprepared against an emergency, but with one in which those conditions prevail *plus* large debts, and claims of varying degrees of substantiality. The Nizam's Political and Financial Secretary makes, with all the emphasis of italics, the confession that while the known and determined liabilities of the State amount to more than a crore and a half, the outstanding sums due to the Government, and recoverable, are less than two-fifths of that amount. If the obligation to be just before being generous is as binding upon states as it is upon individuals there are moral as well as financial obstacles to the generosity which the Hyderabad ruler seemed to exhibit in his letter to the Viceroy last autumn. But the financial obstacles are the easiest to deal with. They resolve themselves into the simple and very intelligible proposition that the Nizam cannot give the sixty lakhs which he promised, because he has not got them. This we say with full regard to the money that lies to the Nizam's credit in London. That in spite of the much talked of cheque on London that was taken to Simla, cannot be reckoned as assets available for any other purpose than that for which it is specifically assigned.

The expedient of borrowing is of course open to a ruler who in a moment of generosity undertakes a financial responsibility in excess of his available resources. We need not discuss the question whether the Government of India would from a political point of view regard that expedient as possible. If we for a moment suppose them, with the true condition of the Hyderabad finances before them, still disposed to accept the Nizam's offer, they would scarcely accept it in the form in which it has been made to them. It has been shown that the money would have in any case to be borrowed, and the question would arise whether the borrowing should be by a Government which has to pay nine per cent. for accommodation, or by the Government which can borrow at three-and-a-half per cent. If the Nizam were to pay interest on the sixty lakhs, leaving the Government of India to borrow them, he would do just as substantial a service to the Supreme Government without embarrassing his finances, though we should still hold that it would be an injustice to his subjects at present to add two lakhs a year to the expenditure of the State, even for interest on a defence loan. There is indeed no form in which the Nizam's offer could be accepted at this time without doing detriment to his State. Lord Ripon's solemn adjuration to the Nizam at his installation to look well after his finance would read like a mockery if, in the face of Mr. Mehdi Ali's exposition of the present condition of those finances, the Government of India were to be a party to so costly and embarrassing a pledging of the credit of the State as would inevitably result from the acceptance of the sixty lakhs. We do not for a moment suggest that the native states should be discouraged from sharing, to the extent of their means, in the burden of frontier defence. The work concerns them almost as much as it concerns the Paramount Power, and there are ways and means by which they can be brought into co-operation with us. But there is a kind of help that no great Power can afford to avail itself of, and that is the help which embarrasses those who offer or are persuaded to offer it now.

In an interesting and suggestive article contributed to the *Journal of Indian Art* Mr. F. S. Growse, C.I.E., points out that the revival of art in this country can be best effected by personal interest on the part of the European community in local handicrafts, and the judicious patronage of workmen of artistic proclivities. Mr. Growse holds that the School of Art under European teaching has a natural tendency to inculcate methods and aims which are foreign to the genius of the country, and the result is that the Indian student learns to do badly what only a European workman can do well. There are exceptions to this rule, and Mr. Kipling's system at Lahore of encouraging native arts which he found existing in any part of the Punjab, introducing no new element beyond the European precision, is held up as an example of what is required. The great charm of Oriental work is its individuality; each workman avoids that exact repetition which is so dearly loved by western craftsmen who do not prize originality. Any resident in India can, if he follows Mr. Growse's advice, do a great deal of service to art at a very moderate outlay by giving the best workmen around him regular and unhurried employment. The artistic faculty requires repose for the production as well as for the enjoyment of good work; a clever craftsman is proud of his dexterity, and will be desirous of giving evidence of it if he be not worried by an irritating and suspicious supervision. If he knows that the ultimate price of the article will be haggled over he will not spend time on doing his best with it; his chief desire will be to get his work done sufficiently well to pass muster and satisfy a purchaser who is not a particularly good judge of finish or elaboration of pattern, and will be sure to cut down the price in any case. Mr. Growse speaks of the wider diffusion of æsthetic taste amongst Anglo-Indians of the present day as compared with men of twenty years ago, who almost ignored the existence of indigenous art; everything being judged by its conformity or otherwise to European ideals. There is now a more catholic taste, and it is recognised that the chief object of an Indian exhibition should be to discover and encourage latent artistic qualities in the different provinces, each of which has some distinctive industry capable of development. The great secret is to get the best craftsmen, and give them regular employment and a free hand. Over-interference and vexatious supervision are, however, not the only mistakes to avoid; a craze for antiques carried to the point of giving them as models for modern workmen is injurious, inasmuch as it discourages the present day artist. The writer maintains that the spirit of art must be imbibed unconsciously from the environment; occasional reproduction is excellent for practice, but if it becomes an end in itself it kills out all originality. The copyist cannot produce anything worth having; this is the penalty attaching to former eminence in art. The skill of the copyist replaces the inspiration of the artist.

It seems strange that no further information is forthcoming in regard to the points in the prospectus of the Madras Presidency Diamond Fields Company to which we called attention last Saturday. We may perhaps simplify the task of satisfying reasonable curiosity as to the grounds justifying an invitation to the investing public to pay £160,000 for some five hundred and fifty acres of land near Bellary,—in order to search in the blue clay lying deep beneath the surface for diamonds which may or may not be there—if we ask whether the similar land in that locality was or was not exploited in or about the year 1884? The exploitation in question was, we are informed on good authority, carried out with a certain degree of thoroughness, if the expenditure of half a lakh of rupees in sinking shafts and exploring in the blue clay may be taken as an evidence of earnestness in the quest. What was the result? Were diamonds found? If so in what number, and of what quality? Why were the works stopped? Was the general outcome satisfactory, or entirely negative in its character? Were any of the gentlemen concerned in the enterprize of 1884 consulted by those concerned in the scheme now placed before the public? What was the date of the finding of the solitary diamond which has found its best setting in the prospectus of the Diamond Company? In what village was it found? What is the name of the villager of whom it was first purchased? The history of a diamond of so much promise ought not to remain unknown.

If there is an individual hated of the Liberal Party managers it is the ex-Lieutenant of Artillery who hails from Bombay and who has become so notorious in connection with Socialism in Britain. We refer to Mr. H. H. Champion. Just now he has had a great and mortifying fall. He, more than anyone else, was to blame for the Labour candidate going to the poll in Mid-Lanark. Socialist though he be, he knows where to get large sums of money for electioneering and how to practice the arts which the Corrupt Practices Act still permit,—all of them innocent arts, of course, but expensive withal. The Labour candidate was nowhere on the poll—that is to say, he was at the bottom, at zero. The Gladstonian beat both Unionist and Labour candidates by a swinging majority. But the Labour men, under Mr. Champion's tutelage, are not going to acknowledge themselves beaten. Mid-Lanark, they declare, was merely a slip. And because it was not a slip-in for their candidate they are going, they vehemently assert, to make it impossible for the Home Rulers to win any one of half-a-dozen seats confidently reckoned upon as gains at the next General Election. There may be some sound and fury in these threats, but, while Mr. Champion has a finger to put into the political pie and plenty of money for election expenses, the game will go on.

The depreciation in the value of rateable property which has taken place in Manchester, and in some fifty other English towns, appears to have begun to extend to the Metropolis. At the meeting of the London School Board on May 3, Sir Richard Temple read a communication from the churchwardens and overseers of Lambeth, explaining why the School Board rate had increased in that parish from 8½*d.* to 9½*d.* in the pound. Finding the depreciation of property in the parish to continue, and that 8½*d.* in the pound would be insufficient to meet the demand of the Board for £51,688, they were compelled to increase the amount to 9½*d.*, which was expected to realize £53,200. The depreciation of rateable property involves, by a self-acting process as in this instance, an enhancement of the rates, which again reduces the value of the property, and accelerates the decadence of the district. It is to be hoped that Sir Richard Temple has pointed out to the churchwardens of Lambeth the danger of revolving in this vicious circle. They should, like one of Dickens's ladies, "make an effort" and get out of it.

The Bombay Government, as we stated some time since, are preparing to legislate on certain points relating to the regulation of the police. A Bill dealing with the Mofussil Police is now in hand, and will probably come before the Legislative Council at Poona. The Bombay City Police will be dealt with in a separate Bill, but this cannot come before the Council until next year.

Telegrams of yesterday's date from China report 5,000 bales of Indian yarn as sold during the preceding week at moderate prices, Exchange being quoted at Rs. 222½ per 100 dollars. In Bombay there are more sellers than buyers of local yarn, as the ruling prices are considered quite unremunerative.

Mr. Donald Smeaton is to be confirmed as Commissioner of the Central Division, in Upper Burma, in the place of Mr. Fryer, who has been appointed to the new post of Financial Commissioner, but will continue to act as Chief Secretary to Government during Mr. Symes's absence.

The Shinwaris of Pesh Bolak beyond the Kyber are again resisting the Amir's authority, having declined to submit to the measurement of their lands by Afghan officials. Gholam Hyder, the Amir's General at Jellalabad, is taking the usual coercive measures. The latest Kabul news contains no reference to the affair with the Salors.

Elephants were caught last year in eight districts of Assam, and the proceeds showed a decrease of Rs. 1,045 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, compared with the previous year, and an increase amounting to Rs. 16,681 in the seven other districts. Captures had thus, on the whole, been large; so large, in fact, that the price of elephants was depreciated. An elephant caught by natives was confiscated in consequence of an attempt to evade the Government royalty. A proposition to promote the breeding of elephants by giving the mahals, or catching-grounds, periodical rest, has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, except in one district, where the safety of inhabitants and travellers requires that the number of wild elephants should be reduced.

Since the fire in the Allahabad Secretariat last December, the Irrigation Branch has been deeply engaged in ascertaining how far the Sirdah Canal Project could be re-constructed from remaining papers. It was feared, at first, as no complete set of duplicates existed, that the loss was quite irreparable. But as the records were carefully collected and examined, and original papers and duplicates from different sources pieced together, it came to be evident (the Allahabad paper says) that the damage was not so serious as supposed; and it now appears that a complete set of estimates and plans has been re-compiled. In fact, but for a few maps, which can easily be replaced, the restoration is complete, and work could be started at any moment on receipt of orders.

The death is announced of General Richard Shubrick, formerly of the Madras Army, at his residence, in London, on the 26th ultimo. He entered the Army as Ensign in 1836, receiving his Lieutenant's commission two years after. He served during the Burmese war of 1852 and 1853 and commanded seven companies of the 5th Madras Native Infantry at the capture of Pegu, for which he was thanked in a despatch, and also by the Governor-General. In the advance from Martaban to Tonghoo General Shubrick commanded the former regiment, and was present with it at Gongoh and in other engagements, and he was again thanked in a despatch by the Governor-General. He received for his services at Pegu a medal with clasp. In 1859 he served with the Saugor Field Division, and conducted the operations which led to the capture of the rebel, Runmust Singh, of Rewah. His commissions bore date: Captain, 1845; Major, 1851; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1854; Colonel, 1858; Major-General, 1867; Lieutenant-General, 1874; and General, 1877. He was sixty-eight years of age.

The past season in the Lower Provinces of Bengal has been more generally unfavourable to the wheat crop than in the preceding year. The largest area under wheat cultivation is in the Behar districts, including Bhagulpore and Monghyr. In the districts of Shahabad, Patna, and Gya, where over 600,000 acres are cultivated with wheat, the area cultivated has fallen off by 25 per cent., and the estimated outturn is less than a three-quarter crop. In Bhagulpore and Monghyr, where over 300,000 acres are sown with wheat, there was a small decrease of cultivation, and scarcely half an average crop. The reason given for the falling off of the outturn crop are excessive rainfalls at the time of sowing or shortly after it, and unseasonable rain late in January. In the districts of Shahabad, Patna, and Mozufferpore the crop was injured by blight. The decrease in the area under cultivation is attributed in the western districts to the late rain in October which destroyed the seedlings, and in other districts to the failure of rainfall in the end of September and early part of October, which prevented the preparation of the lands. In two districts, Maldah and Burdwan, there was an extension of wheat cultivation owing to the enrichment of soil near river by inundations, but the area so affected is small.

It is said that an appeal is to be made to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to commute the sentence in the case of the unhappy *khansamah* Meher Ali, sentenced to death by the High Court on Friday last, for the murder of his son-in-law on the premises of the Doveton College. The *Statesman* says:—"Counsel's appeal to the jury on behalf of the unhappy man seems distinctly to have injured him, and this fact of itself invests the summing up of Mr. Justice Wilson with peculiar importance and interest. That the murder was committed, and committed pretty much in the way presented to the jury, no one seems to doubt, while equally common is the belief that it was not a premeditated crime, but committed in the passion provoked by their quarrel, and probably without a thought of actual murder when the scuffle began. We may be sure that Mr. Justice Wilson will recommend the commutation, if he believes that he can do so rightly."

The Spanish Government has re-opened negotiations with France for the creation of two new lines of railway across the Pyrenees, one passing through Canfranc, in Upper Aragon, and the other along the Nogurea Valley, in the district of Lerida, Catalonia. The Cortes will vote a subsidy of 40,000 pesetas per kilometre for both lines, native capital being offered in Saragossa and Barcelona for the whole amount required. The only serious difficulty in both countries is (the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says) the resistance offered by military men and many politicians on the ground of the dangers that might result from the opening of two tunnels in a great natural mountain barrier separating nations that might take different sides in future European wars. France patronises the railway *viâ* Ariege to Lerida, because that would give a quicker and more direct land-route across Spain to Carthagena and the Mediterranean ports of the Peninsula which are within a few hours by steam from her Algerian possessions.

Lovers of champagne need be under no apprehension that the present stocks are likely soon to be exhausted, although the vintage last year was not classed as a good one. The quantity forwarded from the districts during the year ending the 31st of March last amounted to 20,334,324 bottles, being an increase of nearly one million-and-a-half bottles as compared with the yield of the previous year.

To the numerous extraordinary suggestions which were sent for the German Emperor's benefit when he was so terribly ill at San Remo may now be added a remarkable amulet sent to the Imperial invalid by the Sultan. It consists of a string of nine stones, the size of hazel nuts, each of which bears an inscription from the Koran, and has been prayed over by a dervish. The present was accompanied by a letter assuring the Emperor that if he wore the amulet his disease would at once be cured.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POPE AND IRISH POLITICS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Archbishop Walsh telegraphs from Rome to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, stating that the apprehensions which exist regarding the Pope meddling in Irish politics are groundless.

THE RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON HERAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 25.

Prince Meschtscherski's bi-weekly journal *Grashdanin*, which is expressly written for the Czar, scouts the reported Russian designs against Herat.

It says that the rumours of the intended *coup de main* by Russia for the acquisition of that city were invented merely to embroil England and Russia, as there was no question of any such projects in the mind of the Russian Government as long as the Afghans, the paper adds, are ready to avoid the renewal of the late incident, and respect the Russian frontier.

SURRENDER OF DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 25.

In response to the recent proclamation of amnesty in the Minbu District, 640 dacoits surrendered with arms up to yesterday.

THE ROUT OF THE THIBETANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

News from Gnatong, dated the 23rd, states that the enemy were pursued on the 22nd to the Jakola Pass and several miles towards Pemberingo. The pursuing parties suffered no loss. The enemy's rout was complete. The roads beyond Jakola were strewn with blankets and traces of a hurried flight.

Early on the 23rd inst., some 60 men were seen carrying the wounded. Ten prisoners were taken, mostly wounded; and many are still in the woods near the camp. Parties are out to capture them.

The number of the enemy killed exceeds the first report.

A large party, including several men, apparently of importance, who had assembled during the action on the Jakola, were scattered by a well directed shell.

No signs of the enemy are now visible.

The Pioneers expended twelve rounds per man; the Derbyshire, fifteen rounds; and the guns fired thirty-one rounds.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

Colonel Graham advances to the Thibet frontier on Saturday and probably crosses ultimately into Thibetan territory.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr Barbour returns to India in November and Mr. Westland leaves then for England.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG AND THE SALE OF THE OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

The *Pioneer* calls the attention of the Government of India to the alleged sale of the old Secretariat buildings at Bombay to Abdul Huq as a matter demanding inquiry and explanation. The sale is alleged to have been effected by the Collector, the ordinary formality of calling for tenders having been dispensed with. The price given for the property by the Sirdar is stated to have been four lakhs of rupees, a price which there is reason to believe was very considerably below their market value.

THE POST OFFICE LIFE INSURANCE SYSTEM.

The Post Office Life Insurance system has been extended to all members of the Telegraph Department.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.

The proposals of the Great Western Railway Company of India, as it is now called, to have a line of more direct communication between the North-West Provinces and Karachi are now before the Government. It seems probable that a survey of the so-called deserts of Rajputana will take place during the next cold season.

Another proposal has been made to the Government of India for a railway between Umballa and Kalka, and again by a Calcutta speculator. This proposal, however, is for a line of two feet gauge to run right up to Simla.

TRANSFER OF THE OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY

The Secretary of State in Council is understood to favour the eventual transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway to a new company.

THE DOVETON MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The jurors, who brought in a verdict of guilty against Meher Ally in the Doveton murder case, have almost all signed a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, praying to extend the prerogative of mercy and commute the death sentence to transportation for life.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Mr. D. M. Smeaton, to be Commissioner, Central Division, Upper Burma.

The services of Major F. H. R. Drummond are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The Hon'ble H. Beverly has obtained privilege leave for one month.

Colonel W. Tweedie is granted furlough for one year.

Mr. H. Sherring, head-master, Mayo College, Ajmere, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. Elliot officiates as Deputy Commissioner, third class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. F. C. Forbes as Acting Consul-General for the Austria-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta; Mr. A. McHinch as Consul for Belguim at Karachi; Mr. C. Bachmann as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bassim; and Mr. J. Tintner as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay.

Mr. S. Jacob officiates as Accountant-General, Bombay.

Postal Department.—Mr. H. M. Kisch to be Post-Master-General, first grade; Mr. P. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General, and Mr. G. J. Hynes, First Assistant Director-General.

The services of Colonel C. S. Thomason are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Colonel J. P. Steel to be Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Cumming to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Mr. E. J. Martin officiates as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. H. F. White to be Superintending Engineer in Burma.

The Governor-General-in-Council has consented to the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Bombay at Akola in the Berars.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with outward English mails of the 21st inst., left here for Bombay at 5 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 24.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here to-day.

SINGAPORE, MAY 25.

The Italian steamer Henley, which left Bombay on the 12th instant, arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

H. M. S. Bacchante left for Trincomalee to-day.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market closed owing to holidays.

3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. do.	70¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
Bar Silver	42

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £19,800,000; Inc., £100,000; public deposits, £6,400,000; Dec., £500,000; other deposits, £23,800,000; unchanged other securities, £19,300,000; Inc., £100,000; notes and gold, £11,800,000; Inc., £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

A VIEW OF THE FRENCH SALON.

(FROM OUR DY CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 4.

WHAT strikes one more forcibly in this delightful Paris than the prodigious width of the streets, or the ridiculous smallness of the dogs, or the quaint clip of the poodles, or the still more eccentric clip of the men's hair, or the audacious shapes of the women's bonnets, or the amazing number of priests and soldiers, or the long white lines of First Communicants in muslin veils and frocks, is the splendour of the Parisian nurses, in caps with gorgeous, flaunting sash ribbons, and ample mantles of rich dark stuff, lined with a delicate contrasting colour, who parade about in their pride with their nursling, displayed as if it were the only infant in Christendom worth looking at. These magnificent creatures, this genus of human peacock, whose business it is to strut and plume themselves in the sunshine, are, of all the institutions of rich Paris, what appeal most to the grandeur-loving instincts that the worship of Mammon has cultivated in the human heart. They come up here from their native villages, rough, sunburnt, coarsely clad women, in heavy sabots, and lo! a touch of the golden sceptre, and their clothes are exchanged for the purple and fine linen of those who dwell in the houses of kings; their faces grow fair and their hands soft, and they are altogether so metamorphised that they hardly know their own images in the mirror. Poor women! tempted to give up home life and love for money. Poor little peasant babies! far away in the country, who have to fight their first battles for existence without their mother's help, and all for the sake of the almighty dollar, as the Yankees have taught us to say.

⁂

Almost as remarkable, though not at all as decorative a feature of Paris as the nurses, are the Americans, who seem to have made the city almost their own. At least the conduct of the unattached American youth, student or tourist, or whatever he is, would lead one to believe that he thought his foot were on his native heath, and that he might regulate his conduct accordingly. "When in Rome do as the Romans do" is a maxim that some of the Americans might well take to heart. Germans, English, Spaniards, in spite of their differences of habits and language, all blend tolerably with the crowd. But these queer young go-aheads, in their peculiarly cut suits, flat brimmed hats and neckties, fastened in a large bow knot, elbow their way everywhere, coughing, snorting and making themselves disagreeably remarkable all around. At the Reading Room of the *New York Herald*, a comfortable room in the Avenue de l'Opera, where one can see the English and American and French papers, a young man sat near me who made me quite nervous, as I thought he was going to be ill, he indulged in so many uncouth sounds, though all the time reading his paper. But when two or three of his fellows appeared on the scene and did likewise, I recognized their condition was normal; in fact, no more nor less than ordinary American.

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At the Salon, the same type of American man was in the ascendant, pushing his way to the fore to look at the pictures on the line before any one else. But there were a great many of his fellow-countrywomen who were pretty and fascinating in spite of their somewhat defiant voices and nasal twang. Their stylish dresses, too, were remarkable even amongst a people whose *forte* is to dress well. One tall fair woman wore a beautifully embroidered dress in two shades of gobelin blue, the short mantle lined with a shade of delicate grey green, her bonnet being altogether composed of corn-flowers, tied at the stalks by a knot of blue ribbon, a dainty little French idea of a bonnet. Another lady had a suit of golden brown poplin, richly beaded, and the over-skirt tucked up to show a petticoat of cream and brown, a bonnet made of wheat ears and tulle, and a parasol of golden brown silk to match her dress, and covered with tulle which fell in a soft pretty frill all around, and finished at the top in a fluffy bunch. Dove-coloured grey, with white trimming, was worn by a good many young girls who had hats with great wings of seagulls, which, though a beautiful match for the costume, were neither graceful nor elegant, epecially when worn, as some of them were, turned down at the back of the hat, in the hollow made by the tucking up of the brim. But if I were to describe every pretty, or extravagant or *outre bonnet* that I noticed, I should never have time to speak of the pictures, of the thousands of fine pictures that this year's Salon contains.

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The exhibition at Burlington House is a large one, some people say a little too large, and they would consign half or two-thirds, perhaps, of the pictures to the Albert Hall or some such Limbo, where, like the souls of the saints, these artistic productions should remain until they were qualified to be admitted to the Paradise of the Academy. If Londoners groan over the size of the Academy and the number of the portraits sent there, what would be their anguish at the Salon, where each picture is at least four times as large, and consequently cannot be slurred over, and where the portraits are modestly but distractingly described with initials only, as: Portrait de M. Y. B. or Portrait de Mlle. Lucie S.——In some cases I do not wonder that the ladies preferred being incognita. Some were so intensely ugly, that even their compatriots shrieked, "*Oh! comme elle est l'aide*," and turned away regardless of the quality of the painting, the tone or the technique. In another case the lady chose to be pourtrayed draped, if I may use the expression, solely in her fur overcoat, and that not even properly put on, but in a rough and tumble Robinson-Crusoe-fashion, showing off what she, and the painter, I suppose, agreed were her best points. She was a fine woman and was well painted, but my insular prejudices revolted, I suppose, from a treatment so unconventional. There were several other ladies' portraits, still less in accord with the notions of the British matron. Some taken in bed, some in the bath, some coquettishly attired in a costume limited to a bangle and a butterfly, and others who were luckier than Dick Swiveller in, at least, possessing an umbrella, or at any rate a great gorgeous crimson sunshade which would be useful in case of fire. To counteract the influence of these frivolous beings, there were pictures of saints innumerable, and martyrs by the dozen. Saint Denis was there with his head in his hand and a gilded halo round his mutilated neck, as he is supposed to have appeared after his martyrdom, a ghastly story, on the truth of which I should not like to offer an opinion. If such a thing ever occurred, the sooner it is forgotton the better, for it is quite out of keeping with the politeness of a Frenchman and a saint, and quite contrary, indeed, to any code of Christian or pagan manners for saint or sinner to go round the country frightening people by showing their gaping wounds. Another large picture, a tryptich, represented the last moments of St. Mary Magdalen. It was a gay, gaudy scene, more suggestive of the pantomime than of a sacred subject, and there was the strangest mixture of the naturalistic and the idealistic schools that gave the whole picture a most incongruous look. St. Mary Magdalen, who is young, fair and plump, as any well conditioned ballet girl, is at the feet of a saint, brown, wrinkled, and boney as an old gypsy woman, but attired in the light floating gossamer tissues that angels are supposed to affect, and wearing a very large gold halo which looks singularly out of place with her rugged old features. Other saints and angels, equally unsuited in appearance to be in heaven, are floating around, and in the side panels, angels of a very healthy human type carry off the saint to Paradise. It is painted by M. Adolphe Lalire, who, according to the catalogue, was born at Rouvres (Meuse), is a pupil of Pils, H. Lebmann et de M. M. J. Lefebvre, Hemier et Puvis de Chavannes, and lives at Rue de Sully 2 and Rue de Morny 6. When I see the number of teachers this artist has had I can understand somewhat the mixture in his pictures, and I conclude that he is another example of the broth that was spoiled by too many cooks, or the patient who in spite of many doctors was let die.

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It is very usual to bemoan our English want of imagination and to point to the splendid things that the foreign schools effect. Well, having seen the Salon, I think there may be such a fault as too much imagination, or an imagination run to seed. The imagination that chooses to depict murders, suicides, terrible accidents, disasters, colliery explosions, as well as the milder form of painful subjects, such as operations and deaths, is not a form of imagination to be regretted, nor is it likely to be a pecuniary loss to the British artist, for even if he did violence to his better nature and studied such subjects there is not one out of ten in England who would enjoy them and not one in a hundred who would become a purchaser of his wares.

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It is different here evidently. People crowded round the gory canvasses, they revelled in the horrors, and, I daresay, they would have scoffed at my poor taste for preferring to look at anything, even still life, which, as a rule, I detest, rather than be harrowed by these dreadful scenes. One beautiful though painful picture is M. Bouguereau's "Premier Deuil," which represents Adam mourning over the dead body of Abel while Eve sobs beside him. The arrangement of the figures is very fine. Abel's body lies stretched across his father's knees, and Eve crouching down seems afraid even to look. The colour of the picture is splendid also, the flesh tints being wonderfully true, and there is a solemn dignity about the scene which is very touching. Baigneuse is another of M. Bouguereau's pictures, and it is also an exquisite piece of colouring. Mr. Robert Barrett Browning has a couple of clever paintings, another Baigneuse and a Venitienne. Bathers are very much the fashion. They are easily to be had, apparently, from the numbers that are exhibited, or, at least, it is easy to find a model and a bit of background; and no expensive properties, no elaborate arrangements being necessary everyone paints bathers from M. Bouguereau to the beginner.

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Of the immense number of clever pictures it is impossible to speak; the different schools of painting are well represented, the impressionists as well as those who go in for the delicate finish and accuracy of detail of the old masters. Of portraits, there are a very great number, among them General Boulanger, M. President Carnot, the Empress of Brazil, Madame Colonne, Madame Joseph and several ladies connected with the theatres, who do not object to their names being in every one's mouth. I cannot quite understand, nor by any means appreciate the objection of French ladies to have their names in the catalogue. If they are already famous, there is no reason to fear notoriety, and if there is nothing remarkable about them, they will remain just as hidden under the title Madame Boulanger as of Me. B. Two of the pictures at the Salon have attracted notice, not for their special qualities, indeed, but because of the unfortunate duel that was fought between the artists, M. M. Dupuis and Hebert, on Monday last, in the Bois de Boulogne, and which ended in the death of M. Dupuis. The account given in the *Petit Moniteur Universel* of the 1st May, is that M. Hebert and M. Dupuis had a small quarrel at one of M. Dupuis' Sunday Matinees about a verse which a young lady had written on M. Dupuis' picture "Le Lac" 910, at the Salon. M. Hebert said the verses were absurd, and that he would publish them in his journal, the 17th *Arrondissement*, and they would make every one laugh; and in spite of Madame Dupuis' remonstrances, he did publish them with the result, of course, of making M. Dupuis furious and driving him into the quarrel that ended for him so fatally. M. Hebert has, of course, been placed under arrest. This has naturally made both M. Hebert's and Dupuis' pictures famous.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

"WELL," said a sergeant of police about midnight on Wednesday, "I have had to do duty at many receptions and great gatherings, at Buckingham Palace and almost everywhere else, but this 'takes the cake.'" The worthy man referred to a reception at the National Liberal Club by Mr. Gladstone, the Club's President, and had in his mind's eye the miles of cabs and carriages which had taken up the ample space of the embankment between Charing Cross and Westminster Bridge. Nearly three thousand ladies and gentlemen attended, and were well rewarded for all the trouble they took and the crushing they endured. First they saw Mr. Gladstone surrounded by many of the Liberal chiefs,—Lord Spencer, Lord Ripon, and a number of others. Next, they passed from room to room and from floor to floor of the most magnificent club-house in the world. At any time the splendour of the building extorts the admiration of visitors. On Wednesday, the splendour was added to in a most brilliant manner. Flowers in lavish profusion, palm-trees and tropical plants by the hundred, all the beauty of richly-coloured draperies placed with exquisite taste, the whole displayed to the best advantage by the electric light, combined to make a scene that will long live in the memory. Now that the Liberals have found they can do a big thing of this kind, and that they possess a "house" combining the facilities of half-a-dozen noblemen's residences, I fancy they will bring social adjuncts largely into play, and that the Club will become a great politico-social centre. Already the institution has become the head-quarters of militant Liberalism, and may be expected to go some steps further. If ladies have the privilege of the Club a few nights in the year, they will probably complain less of their husbands spending much of their time within its walls. The ostensible object of Wednesday's gathering was the opening of the Gladstone Library, and in recognition of this Mr. Gladstone made a speech on books which, while a tribute to the versatility of his mind, was in no respect brilliant. Politics in England are becoming more and more intense and varied, and as both parties have now such palaces as that I have described some of the more choice aspects of political life will be made available to thousands who, under other circumstances, could not have hoped to assist in such gatherings.

For a long time the Disestablishment Question in England, which eight or ten years ago was in the front ranks, has languished. Not that disestablishers were fewer, but because other questions transcended it in practical importance and pushed it aside. The question is once more forcing its way to the front. As soon as the Irish question is settled—whatever the form of settlement—a new divisive force will reveal itself in the Liberal ranks. Disestablishment will be made a burning question, a number of Liberals will leave their Party, the Conservative ranks will be strengthened, but disestablishment will be decreed all the same. The Welsh Church is doomed, and the Scottish Church is only in a less perilous condition,—that is doomed and in a distressful condition not as religious organizations but as State Departments. Irish Disestablishment has resulted in so much gain, that once the work is begun there will be little hesitation in seeing it through. Judging by contemporary events even the English Church has not twenty years of connection with the State left to her. Sir George Trevelyan, as you will see by the newspaper reports of the annual meeting of the Liberation Society held on Tuesday, has espoused this feature of the advanced Liberal policy as stoutly as he has Irish Home Rule. But, after all, Lord Hartington is in the same boat. Years ago, regarding Scottish disestablishment, he declared himself ready to vote for it when the majority of the Scotch people demanded the reform. That principle acted upon—and many of the Unionists believe in it most strenuously—may possibly lead to a very early dealing with the Welsh institution.

THE AJMERE NATIVE ORPHANAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent card of thanks, 1,010 stood, not for rupees, but for the number of subscribers to the buildings of the M. E. Mission. The Indian assets are about Rs. 9,000. American societies have added half as much.—Yours, &c.

May 25. SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES.

THE other day Mr. Purcell, Controller of Stamps, Inland Revenue Office, gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons relative to the contracts with Messrs. De La Rue for the manufacture of postage stamps, which were entered into in 1879. In 1880 a letter was received from Messrs. De La Rue offering, if their contract for post cards, wrappers, and envelopes was extended to fifteen years, having five years to run, to reduce their price by 10 per cent. It was extended for eight years. In his opinion, the price now paid for the manufacture of adhesive stamps, including perforating and gumming—*viz.*, £29,000 a year—was not excessive, the price of the paper being about £10,000. There was nothing technical in the manufacture of newspaper wrappers, envelopes, and post cards, the cost of which for the current year would be £110,000. He was of opinion that these articles could be obtained elsewhere at a large reduction on the present prices. The estimate was based upon 80 million thin cards, 70 million stout cards, and 145 million newspaper wrappers. Looking at the reduction in the cost of materials, he thought if the Department were free from their present contract, they could save £37,000 per year under this head, of which £10,000 was due to the fall in prices of materials since 1880. A London firm could, for instance, supply stout post cards for 7s. per 1,000, whereas the Post Office was now paying 11s. 3d. per 1,000. There was no administrative difficulty in the Post Office conducting the manufacture of stamps instead of the Inland Revenue Department. Replying to Mr. Jackson, the witness said he did not mean to imply that the contract of 1880 could have been made on better terms.

THE work of repair upon the old Victory at Portsmouth has been resumed, the estimate having in the meantime been approved. For a distance of 12 feet from the keel on both sides the bottom planking is of elm, and this is found to be in as sound a condition as when first fitted, the leakage having been caused by the decay of the caulking, and not through the rotting of the wood. From this point upwards to the sill of the lower ports the planking is oak, most of which has been removed, while the top sides are of fir, which was placed in position when the ship was last docked for repairs. It is now proposed to plank the sides of the ship throughout with hard wood, at a cost for material of £3,300, and £6,790 for labour. The work will extend over three months.

THE line between Vitznau and Righi has proved so profitable an undertaking that the Righi is regarded by railway promoters as a most fertile field for their enterprise. In addition to the other line up the mountain on the opposite side, there has now been projected a line from Weggis to Righi Kulm, which will, in the main, follow the old footpath. A concession for this line has recently been asked for, but no particulars regarding the engineering details have yet transpired.

AT Kingsbridge, near Plymouth, on May 3, a performance by a travelling circus company being announced, the local branch of the Salvation Army determined to hold a service in the same field, adjoining the tent. The circus proprietor, finding it impossible to continue the performance on account of the noise, sent two large elephants into the midst of the crowd and dispersed it. Just at this time a gust of wind lifted the tent from the ground, and the audience fled in panic from the scene, and the proceedings were brought to a summary conclusion.

THE ORMISTON STATUE.

DURING the last few days a new statue has been erected in the Bombay University Gardens, and will be unveiled by Sir Henry Morland this evening. The statue represents the late Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E., first engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, who died some six years ago in the Isle of Wight. The statue was delivered in Bombay two years ago, but until recently no satisfactory decision was arrived at as to the spot on which it should be placed. Shortly after Mr. Ormiston's death, a committee was formed to take steps to commemorate his services to the city. When the statue was obtained, the committee offered it to the Port Trustees, desiring that it should be placed in the hall of the central offices, which were then contemplated. The scheme of building the whole of the offices near the docks was, however, abandoned. The Trustees had changed their minds, and had determined on building executive offices at the docks and administrative offices near the Mint. Neither have yet been commenced, and it became necessary that the committee should look about for another site, as the statue was lying hidden away in the docks. Mr. Ormiston had been Dean of Faculty of Engineering of the Bombay University, and the committee appointed by Government to improve the University Gardens, urged the memorial committee to place the statue at their disposal. This was agreed upon, and a site to the east of the Senate Hall was chosen. The statue, which is of white marble and six feet six inches high, resting on a pedestal of four feet six inches, now stands there on a two-feet plinth of blue stone. It is pronounced to be a capital likeness, notwithstanding the fact that the sculptor, Mr. J. Mossman, a well-known Scotch artist, had only ordinary photographs to guide him.

MR. ORMISTON'S EARLY SERVICES.

The gentleman, whose memory the statue is intended to perpetuate, was born in Edinburgh on the 28th of July, 1826, and a few years subsequently his parents removing to Glasgow, he there received the rudiments of his education. He left school early, and, evincing an inclination and talent for engineering, entered the service of his father and his uncle, who were then engaged in extensive building operations in the west end of Glasgow. Here he acquired a practical knowledge of carpentry, masonry, and surveying, and in the year 1846 he entered the service of the trustees of the River Clyde Navigation in the engineer's department. Shortly afterwards he became chief assistant to the then Engineer, Mr. David Bremner, M. Inst. C.E., and during the long illness, and for some time after the death, of Mr. Bremner, in 1852, he had the entire charge of the works. After the appointment of Mr. John F. Ure, M. Inst, C.E., to suceed Mr. Bremner, Mr. Ormiston continued as chief assistant, until the beginning of 1855, when Mr. James Walker, Past-President, Inst.C.E., then the Consulting Engineer to the River Clyde Trustees, having had frequent opportunity of observing Mr. Ormiston's energy and ability, appointed him principal assistant in the office of Messrs. Walker, Burges, and Cooper, in London. During Mr. Ormiston's engagement on the River Clyde he acquired a large and varied experience, as the great works of improvement, which have made that river famous in the annals of river-engineering, were then in full operation, and afforded scope for his abilities, which the Trustees and the Chief Engineer fully appreciated. He devoted much attention to the improvement of the dredging-plant, and in 1854 he furnished the designs for a dredger for the Ayr Harbour Trustees, which is still at work. Mr. Ormiston continued in the service of Messrs. Walker, Burges, and Cooper, for about seven years, until the beginning of 1862, and during this period he frequently accompanied the late Mr. Walker to the many important works upon which he was engaged to report, amongst others the improvement of the harbours in the Isle of Man, the River Mersey, the extension of the Bute Docks, Cardiff, and many of the lighthouses for the Honourable Corporation of Trinity House. He was also entrusted with the entire charge of the erection of the lighthouse on the Needles Rock during 1856-7. No contractor being employed, he designed the whole of the necessary plant, and carried out the works to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Walker and the Trinity Corporation, and received a testimonial from the latter on the completion of the works.

ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Having been engaged under Messrs. Walker, Burges, and Cooper, in the preparation of the designs and contract drawings for the foundation of the Plymouth Breakwater Fort, the contract for which was let to Messrs. Henry Lee and son, Mr. Ormiston, whose energetic nature led him always to prefer the active direction of works, accepted from Messrs. Lee the appointment as their Engineer in sole charge of the execution of the Fort works. These he continued to direct until near their completion, in October 1864, when he received the appointment of Chief Engineer to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company of Bombay, in which city he arrived in the following December. The Elphinstone Land and Press Company, as most of our readers are aware, was formed in 1858 for the purpose of reclaiming a large extent of land from the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay, the formation of a series of tidal basins for native craft and boats, the construction of warehouses, roads, &c. The portion of foreshore to be reclaimed presented at low water an expense of soft mud a mile long and half a mile wide, the effluvium from which was a constant source of danger to the adjoining densely populated native town, whilst from the boatmen frequenting this portion of the foreshore cholera was never absent. Although the works had been commenced in 1859, only about 81 acres had been reclaimed when Mr. Ormiston took charge in January 1865. He immediately reorganised the establishment, appointed a proper staff, and reduced the number of workmen by two-thirds, abolished Sunday labour, and, having got the works fairly in hand, operations preceeded much more rapidly and at considerably less cost than previously.

WORK ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

By the year 1870 this foreshore, 328 acres in extent, had been reclaimed and converted into a valuable estate, 10,000,000 tons of material having been absorbed, the average depth of filling being 16½ feet; 9 miles of roads from 40 feet to 80 feet wide; 10 miles of drains and 2 miles of permanent sea walls had been constructed, affording basins for the native craft, with 70 acres of wharf space and extensive shed and warehouse accommodation. Of the reclaimed land, 84 acres were handed over to Government for a goods station for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 100 acres were set apart as a land estate. Space was also provided for the expansion of the overcrowded native town, and the medical authorities testified to the incalculable benefit of the works to the sanitary condition of Bombay. The Government, alive to the importance of these works, purchased the Elphinstone estate in April 1870, and took over the services of Mr. Ormiston as Engineer, transferring to his charge the reclamation works, which had for some time been in progress under Government in Mody Bay, and shortly afterwards the Government acquired the remaining foreshore properties. This led up to and eventuated in the formation by Government of the Bombay Port Trust in 1873, which took over the administration of the entire harbour of Bombay, superseding the previously existing Harbour and Pilotage Board, Mr. Ormiston being appointed Chief Engineer.

MR. ORMISTON PROPOSES A WET DOCK.

After the constitution of the Port Trust, Mr. Ormiston, having for some time previously become convinced of the necessity for improved appliances to meet the increasing trade, began persistently to advocate the construction of a wet-dock with the most modern hydraulic appliances. There were some who anticipated that such a large scheme as Mr. Ormiston contemplated would be more than the exigencies of trade would require, but how well based was his estimate of the future greatness of the port is shown by the fact that at present two docks are necessary to accommodate the vessels trading with Bombay. Before the Suez Canal became an accomplished fact, Bombay, though an important port on the Western Coast, did not occupy the status to which it subsequently attained. Instead of there being a forest of masts and funnels in the harbour there were only a few isolated sailing ships, and a vessel propelled by steam power was so rare a visitor as to be an object of curiosity. Bombay, to-day, is not only the emporium of Western India, but is outstripping its great rival, Calcutta, and is now perhaps the most important port in Asia. Even Mr. Ormiston, probably, did not entertain such a sanguine hope, that in less than ten years it would be the regular port of call of some dozen regular liners besides an enormous fleet of casual steamers. Mr. Ormiston's proposal for a considerable time met with a cold reception, but his customary perseverance at length overcame all opposition, and he had the satisfaction of receiving the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, on the 18th July 1875, to his designs. Almost immediately orders were given to proceed with the works of this the first wet dock of any extent in India. The contract was let to Messrs. Glover and Company, and the first stone of the Prince's Dock was laid with full masonic honours by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 11th of November 1875; the last stone was set, and the water admitted, on the 10th of April, 1879, and the dock was finally opened for traffic on the 1st of January, 1880. The wisdom of this work and the accuracy of Mr. Ormiston's forecast of the future prosperity and development of Bombay as a seaport have been more than amply verified in times gone by. But still further evidence is afforded by the present condition of the two vast docks, which are now both filled to their utmost capacity. The Prince's Dock, of which Mr. Ormiston was the father, has an area of 30 acres of water space, with two entrances from the harbour, 66 feet and 55 feet wide respectively, having a depth of 28 feet of water on the sills at ordinary spring tides. Its construction involved the erection of 1½ mile of dock-wall, 37 feet in height, a large extent of sheds and warehouses, and a complete equipment of hydraulic machinery for loading and discharging vessels of the largest class. There are forty-three portable hydraulic cranes on the quays for lifts of 30 cwt., and one crane capable of lifting 100 tons. In opening up the channels and approaches about 4 million tons of dredging were executed with plant designed by Mr. Ormiston. The chairman of the Trust at the commencement of the works was Colonel Ballard, C.B., and at their completion, Colonel Baker, R. E.

MR. ORMISTON'S SUCCESSES.

The success of the dock was speedily admitted, and as it was acknowledged that but for facilities afforded by the Prince's Dock, it would have been impossible to cope with the very large trade which has passed through Bombay. The dock was also found to be of very great advantage to Government in enabling the expeditionary force to be despatched to Egypt in the middle of the monsoon of 1882 with promptness and economy. The rents from the land estate increased rapidly, and ultimately, from this source alone, the whole cost of the dock estate and its management will be defrayed, and the trustees will be enabled to reduce the port dues, and so attract a still larger trade to Bombay. It was with this view that Mr. Ormiston strongly opposed the separation of the land estate from the dock estate, and the wisdom of his policy has been fully established. The amount expended on works in Bombay under the direction of Mr. Ormiston was about three millions sterling, and amongst many other works, in addition to the reclamation and dock works which he carried out, may be mentioned the Prongs Lighthouse, a tower 150 feet high on a dangerous reef, at the entrance of the harbour of Bombay. He designed the lighthouse in course of erection on the Sunk Rock near the harbour, and erected numerous beacons and landmarks in the harbour; also the overbridges for the road traffic between the native town and the reclamations, in lieu of the dangerous level crossings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

LEAVES BOMBAY.

Mr. Ormiston was for many years a Justice of the Peace for Bombay, and as a member of the Corporation he took a keen interest in all municipal matters. He was consulted on all the drainage and waterworks projects, to the consideration of which he devoted much labour and time, for the most part gratuitously. He was entrusted with many arbitration cases for Government and private individuals, and frequently sat as an assessor on engineering questions before the courts. He was consulted on harbour and other works in different parts of India, and designed the Albert Edward breakwater to form a harbour for the town of Mandvi, on the coast of Kathiawar. He also designed a breakwater for Verawal, and was consulted by Government with regard to Karachi harbour. He reported on the water power of the River Nerbudda at Bhusawal, and made many reports concerning the development of the internal resources of the country. In 1879 he visited Cyprus at the request of the Foreign Office, and prepared a report and design for a harbour at Famagusta. Mr. Ormiston relinquished the post of chief Resident Engineer in 1877 to his brother, Mr. George E. Ormiston, M. Inst. C.E., and became Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust in London, a position which involved a yearly visit to Bombay. His last visit to India was to attend the opening of the Prince's Dock in January 1880, on which occasion he received the decoration of Companion of the Indian Empire, in recognition of his public services. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and was elected Dean of Faculty of Engineering in 1879. He was also President of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution, into which, as Mr. Justice Kemball said, he infused much new vigour, and with his own hand he prepared a new catalogue of its books.

ILLNESS AND DEATH.

In 1880, Mr. Ormiston's health began to give way, but in spite of much bodily weakness he continued his work almost to the end, and as late as February, 1881, he visited Venezuela in South America, in his capacity as Chairman of the Bolivar Railway Company; and, with that thoroughness which characterised him, he minutely inspected the whole of the line and introduced such changes in the management as he considered desirable. He was, however, obliged to give up all work early in 1882, and proceeded to the Isle of Wight in the hope of regaining strength; but his weakness increased, and he died at Freshwater on the 9th July, 1882, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six.

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

On the 1st August, 1882, a preliminary meeting of friends of the late Mr. Ormiston was held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. John Fleming, C. S. I., presiding, when a resolution to commemorate the important services of the deceased gentleman was passed, and a fortnight later a largely attended public meeting was held, over which Mr. Justice Kemball presided. That gentleman, concluding his opening speech, eulogistic of Mr. Ormiston, said: "He expected confidence and he inspired it. He was possessed of great common-sense, and was extremely cautious never to mislead those who trusted in him. For these reasons he never had any real differences with the directors of the Elphinstone Estate or the Trustees of the Port. By both he was implicitly trusted and he was never hampered. . . . Honest Tom Ormiston, as I heard him styled some time ago, and with strong approval, has gone from us; but his works remain. *Si monumentum quæris, circumspice!* And although no monument is needed to perpetuate his memory, still I think, it requisite on the part of the citizens of Bombay, that they should be able to express their sense of the loss which they have sustained and their recognition of the useful life that he passed among us." Mr. Fleming, Mr. Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Mr. N. Byramji Jeejebhoy, Dr. Blaney, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. James Thorburn, Colonel Merewether and Mr. Stevens also spoke, and Rs. 3,500 were subscribed on the spot. A strong committee was appointed, and the labours of the gentlemen who formed it, or such of them as are still among us, culminated in the presentation of the statue, which is to be unveiled this evening.

SIR MOUNTSTUART AND LADY GRANT DUFF, who have been spending the winter with their family at Haifa, on the coast of Syria, where Mr. Lawrence Oliphant has taken up his permanent abode, have returned to England.

AN ADEN MISSIONARY.*

JUST a year ago the religious newspapers at Home recorded the death at Sheik Othman, a desolate village near the scarcely less desolate Aden, of a young missionary, the son of a Scotch peer, who, having abandoned many things that men hold dear, sacrificed his life in the cause for which he had made the Great Renunciation. The story of his life, brief though it was, was abundantly worth the telling, and his biographer, though he has to speak of a career untimely closed when its life work was beginning, counts, as the sympathetic biographer of such a life would be sure to count, upon the good that Ion Keith-Falconer did "living after him," and being productive of a greater good. There was much in his character that would gain confidence and liking in any society. His earnestness goes without saying, for no man whose whole heart was not in his work would exchange the social comforts commanded by the son of a nobleman in England for the laborious days, the hardness, and the isolation of the missionary's life in such a corner of the earth as Sheik Othman. But there is a belief that any Gospel preached by a man whose muscular as well as his spiritual power has been developed comes with a special power, and when the President of the London Bicycle Club, the lusty young man of six feet two, who thought nothing of a journey on wheels from Land's End to John O'Groat's House, turned missionary, it seemed that the great work had gained no ordinary recruit. Without exactly defining the relation between spiritual and muscular robustness, people have an unconscious belief in it, and much the same things were said when young Keith-Falconer gave himself to the work of an evangelist at Aden as when the Studds, famous cricketers, and men of wealth and muscle, joined the missionary band in China. Doubtless his liking for the Semetic languages had something to do with determining the locality in which his labours were to lie. But it was not the enthusiasm of mere scholarship which led the translator of Kalilah to give up lettered ease in the Cambridge which he loved so well for the harder life which he sought in Southern Arabia. He was by instinct at least as much a missionary as a scholar, and if he had not devoted himself to the Mahommedans of Southern Arabia he would have given some of his best energies to the unreclaimed populations of the English cities. His biographer has much to tell us of the evangelistic work which, as a student, Keith-Falconer carried on in a poor and spiritually neglected suburb of Cambridge, and more of the part which he took, in labour and in monetary sacrifice, in larger work of the same kind which had been organized in the East End of London. Here he co-operated with Mr. F. Charrington, the eldest son of a well-known and wealthy London brewer, whose scruples led him to sacrifice his share in his father's lucrative business and devote himself to evangelistic work amongst the London poor. Keith-Falconer was a constant speaker in the great mission hall established in Mile End; he acted as secretary to the mission, and though not a wealthy man he contributed at least £2,000 towards the cost of it. He had some acquaintance with General Gordon. There was much in common in the two men—the same robust manliness, the same outspokenness in their religious belief, the same unquestioning devotion to duty. Gordon wanted him to take up some secular and religious work, running side by side, and with that object urged him to go to Constantinople as extra unpaid *Attaché* to Lord Dufferin. But he made his acquaintance with the East, not in Turkey but in Egypt. He spent the winter of 1881 at Assiout, where he laboured hard to add a colloquial knowledge of Arabic to his rich store of classical Arabic. In the autumn of 1882 he again took up his residence at Cambridge, spending the greater part of the ensuing three years there, for he loved the old town itself almost as much as he loved its learning. His linguistic attainments were already recognized in the University as of a high order. In 1883 he was appointed one of the examiners for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships, and a little later he took the Hebrew lectureship at Clare College. In the same year he attended the Congress of Orientalists at Leyden, but, taking a purely scholarly view of it, he was disappointed with the proceedings, thinking the Congress a failure as regards work, though successful enough from the convivial point of view. It was soon after this that the idea of taking up work in the foreign mission field began to take possession of him. He had already conceived a fervent admiration for the late Dr. John Wilson of Bombay, whom he spoke of in a letter that Mr. Sinker quotes as "probably the greatest Indian scholar that had yet appeared." How the idea took shape in Keith-Falconer's mind we must leave his biographer to tell in the chapter in which he describes Aden, and the visit which the young scholar-missionary paid it in the cold weather of 1885-86 in order to spy out the spiritual nakedness of the land and to lay the foundations for future work. Soon after his return to England, in the spring of 1886, he was appointed Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, in succession to the eminent Orientalist, Professor E. H. Palmer, the conditions of the appointment being such that nearly two years might be allowed to elapse between two consecutive course of lectures. He delivered his first and only course of lectures immediately before his last departure for Aden at the end of 1886, taking as his subject the pilgrimage to Mecca. He and his wife, *née* Miss Bevan, the daughter of a wealthy London banker, landed at Aden, in December, 1886, accompanied by Dr. Cowan, a young Scotch medical man whose co-operation in the medical work of the mission had an important place in Keith-Falconer's plans. We cannot follow in detail the short story of his second and last stay on the Aden Peninsula. The installation at Sheik Othman, which he had fixed upon for his head-quarters, was sadly interrupted by his sickness, and it can scarcely be said that the work he had planned had been even begun when he succumbed on the 10th of May last year to an obstinate fever. His biographer confessed that the external conditions under which Keith-Falconer lived at Sheik Othman were not conducive to health, and that a structure of wood and iron and matting is not the kind of house which an Englishman should choose to live in in a specially hot part of the tropics. It is a sad story at the best, this noble endeavour thwarted at the beginning, and it is not brightened by the thought that in the words of Dr. Mackichan, of Bombay, who officially visited the mission a few months since, "the illnesses from which all the members of the Mission suffered were in great measure due to the peculiar position in which they were placed, rather than to any general climatic cause." However, the work thus begun will not be allowed to lapse:—

> Those who have followed with interest Keith-Falconer's heroic missionary career will be glad to read of the impressions left on the mind of an acute observer, written immediately after careful investigation on the spot. Dr. Mackichan had strong grounds for believing from all he saw and heard while in Aden that Keith-Falconer's work while in Arabia, short though it was, had by its intense earnestness left a deep impression on the hearts of the people, and that the influence had spread far into the interior.
>
> Dr Mackichan informs us that a railway is already projected from Aden to Sheik Othman, and is expected to be an accomplished fact in six months. This will doubtless largely increase the population of Sheik Othman, and will in many ways bring great benefits to the missionaries, but not without certain drawbacks.
>
> One important point had to be settled, the question whether the original scheme of the mission should be retained unchanged in all its details as planned by Keith-Falconer. After careful consideration, Dr. Mackichan proposed one important modification, in which he was supported by the "unanimous, almost urgent representation" of those gentlemen on the spot who took a warm interest in the welfare of the mission. This was to provide a residence for the missionaries on a fresh site, reserving the existing buildings and the enclosure for the various purposes of the Mission.—Hospital, Dispensary, Mission School—the present unfinished building being on its completion used as the School, the Hospital being erected on another part of the same enclosure.
>
> There is obviously much to recommend this change, and the proposal has been approved of by the Foreign Missions' Committee of the Free Church. Thus, as before, the work will still be carried on in the heart of the village, but the missionaries will live rather less than half a mile away, on a spot thoroughly open to the freshest breezes. Here they will not require the high enclosing wall necessary in the village, and thus will be able to obtain after a hard day's toil the rest and fresh air which are absolutely essential to their health and fitness for labour.
>
> Again then does the mission begin, and with bright prospects of success. Humanly speaking, we may well believe that the workers at Sheik Othman have now a great field opening out before them. In the success of their work all servants of Christ, of every branch of the Church, cannot but feel the warmest interest.
>
> A great price has been paid, a noble life laid down; but by God's will that death may have wrought as much for His cause as a long life spent in missionary service: and, in any case, it is not for us to define the conditions under which God's servants, here or beyond the grave, shall work for Him. The Master had need of him, and has called him.
>
> In those words from the greatest of English allegories, which stand at the head of the present chapter, we have the dying utterance of Valiant-for-Truth. Fittingly may those words be applied to the closing of the short life of Ion Keith-Falconer, short if measure by length of years, and yet
>
> "One crowded hour of glorious life
> Is worth an age without a name."
>
> Devoted missionary, true Christian hero, he has left a mark on many fields of work, an undying memory in many hearts. "He has fought His battles, Who now is his Rewarder.

"ENGLISH ETIQUETTE FOR INDIAN GENTLEMEN."

BOOKS on etiquette are as plentiful as mangoes in May, but Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A., of the Bengal Education Service, does not consider that the library is complete without a book specially intended to give lessons in politeness to Indian gentlemen. This is an omission which he has attempted to supply by the publication of a treatise on "English Etiquette for Indian Gentlemen." Mr. Webb did not embark alone on the task of teaching good manners to Indian gentlemen, and he thanks a whole host of Government Secretaries and Private Secretaries for the assistance they have rendered him in the compilation of the work. Our readers will be able to form an opinion of the usefulness of the book from a few extracts.

DON'T.

In an introductory chapter laying down general rules of behaviour, dress, &c., Mr. Webb considers it necessary to give such advice as the following:—

> To chew anything (such as *pan* or *betel*) in English society is not considered polite. Learn, therefore, to abstain from the practice when you are in the company of European gentlemen and ladies; and avoid as far as possible coming into their neighbourhood just after chewing without having previously cleansed your mouth. Courtesy in this matter is imperative on all Indian gentlemen who wish to show a polite consideration towards their European friends and acquaintances; just as a European gentleman would be bound not to smoke a cigar in Indian society, if he knew that it objected to the practice.
>
> Do not (if you can help it) expectorate or clear your throat with a loud noise in public. If either action is necessary, retire to some private place for the purpose. In the society of English gentlemen, and ladies especially, the practice should be avoided. And since the sound of it is quite as unpleasant to them as the action itself, endeavour to go out of hearing whenever you indulge in it.
>
> Again, an Indian gentleman should be careful in company to suppress those ebullitions which are considered amongst his own people to be indicative of his having enjoyed his breakfast. Hiccuping, &c., if tolerable in the home circle, is very unbecoming in public.
>
> Try also to avoid loud coughing or violent blowing of the nose (which should *never* be done with the fingers), &c., in public, and do not sniff or snuffle. All such noises are unpleasant to others, and therefore impolite. Lastly, when you mix in European society, never be unprovided with a pocket-handkerchief.

HOW THE GENTLEMAN SHOULD COMPORT HIMSELF.

Mr. Webb animadverts against the practice, which he declares to be common, of "jogging the body up and down," crossing the legs, and swinging of them to and fro:—

> Do not get into the way of patting or stroking any part of your person. Wherever your are, it is well to avoid these practices, because they easily grow into habits, and you will be liable to fall into them unconsciously to the annoyance of others. For the same reason, it is well to avoid the habit of lolling or lounging in your seat, or of nursing your leq. Do not stretch out your legs in front of you or spread them wide apart; and do not sit, in public, with your legs aloft upon a chair or table.

Here is more advice of the same kind:—

> When you are in society, remember that it is impolite to whisper, hum, or whistle, or to break out into loud roars of laughter. Laugh, if you will, but do so gently and naturally. When laughing, do not cover your mouth with your hand. Do not drum with your fingers or twiddle your thumbs. Do not yawn, or, if you must, place your hand before your mouth during the process. Never bite or pick your nails or scratch yourself, and avoid the little nervous gestures in which some people indulge, such as fingering their noses, or laying hold of their ears during conversation. Avoid making your toilet in public, as cleaning your nails or picking your teeth; and do not scratch your head, or pick your nose, or your ear.

IT MUST NOT BE MENTIONED.

Indian gentlemen, we are told, occasionally use English oaths in order to appear at their ease with Europeans, and Mr. Webb shows how reprehensible it is to indulge in such a practice. Some of his remarks, however, reminds one of the old story of the American lady who was inexpressibly shocked when her English guest spoke of the leg instead of the limb of a piano, and considered that it would be much more polite to speak of the uncovered optic than the naked eye. Says Mr. Webb:—

> The higher classes of English people practise a greater reticence, both in speech and writing, than is customary among Indian gentlemen of the same classes; and there are several words and expressions denoting parts or functions of the human body, which are tabooed in polite society, since they suggest unpleasant ideas.

† "We have," he adds, "not merely the assurance that the seed of corn which has died will bear much fruit, but can behold already the up-springing of the tender blades of promise."

* Memorials of the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, M.A. late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and Missionary to the Mahommedans of Southern Arabia. By the Rev. Robert Sinker, B.D. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co.

> An English gentleman would not, for instance, talk about "a pain in his *stomach*," or use the word *stomach* at all (in reference to himself or his friends) in ordinary conversation or correspondence, unless he were communicating with his doctor. Especially would he avoid such words in the hearing of ladies.
>
> Should you, therefore, have occasion to ask (whether verbally or in writing) for leave on the ground of illness, do not enumerate all the particulars of your complaint; it is sufficient to state briefly what it is. Similarly, if you should compose a brief memoir or account of a friend's illness and death for the general public, do not insert unpleasant details of his disorder. You are not writing a medical diagnosis or report of his case; such frankness of expression is, therefore, unnecessary. Similarly, do not discuss ailments of any kind in company, especially when a lady is the subject of them. The mention even of some disorders (such as diarrhœa or dysentery) should be avoided.

In a footnote to the word "stomach" Mr. Webb says it is still worse to use the term "belly." The correct expression, it appears, is "abdomen."

BEGGING LETTERS.

Next to the anonymous letter there is no greater nuisance than the begging letter. Here is a piece of good advice on this point:—

> Do not write a letter to a stranger, begging him to defray the expenses of your education, or to a newspaper manager, asking him to supply you with his paper *gratis*, or to an author, requesting him to make you a present of his book. Be chary of appeals *ad misericordiam* (*i.e.*, to the pity of the person addressed); claims or entreaties for assistance should be based on your own merits and abilities rather than upon your poverty or misfortunes. Hence, applications for a Government or other post simply or mainly on the ground that you have a large family to support, or appeals to an examiner to give you passmarks because it is your "last chance," are inadmissible. Make self-help, rather than dependence upon others, the watchword of your career.

DRESS AS A BADGE OF GENTILITY.

A good many hints are given with regard to decent attire. In Bengal brimless caps are inadmissible on all official occasions, and preference should therefore be given either to the *shamla* or the *puggree*.

> In European society (as at dinners or garden parties), it is more convenient to wear trousers than to wear the *dhoti*. At places of public promenade, &c., where Europeans, and especially where European ladies are present, if the *dhoti* be worn it should be of sufficient length to cover the legs decently, and stockings, rather than socks, should be worn. If you wear the *dhoti*, you should be the more chary of lolling or lounging, since the display of bare leg that may be caused by such attitudes is particularly ungraceful.
>
> Avoid a tendency to display or foppishness in clothing or adorning your person. Dress according to your rank, without extravagance. Prefer neatness to gaudiness.
>
> If you wear European dress be sober in your attire, and avoid staring colours or patterns.
>
> Similarly, do not overload your fingers with rings or wear a very massive gold watch-chain. English gentlemen wear no other jewellery than studs, sleeve-links, a watch and chain of moderate size, a scarf-pin and seldom more than one ring (a signet-ring), which is placed on the little finger. Never wear false jewellery.

The subject of attire is referred to also in a chapter on calls, and Mr. Webb is careful to particularise what the Indian gentlemen should wear when calling on an English lady:—

> If he wears the Indian dress, trousers of some kind are advisable; and if loose Indian shoes, whether gold-laced or otherwise, are worn, he should leave them in his carriage or at the entrance of the house. But socks or stockings are necessary, since it is not polite to appear in a lady's presence with bare feet.

It is to be inferred from this that it is etiquette to appear in the presence of a lady in stockings only without any other foot-gear.

CALLS.

The following directions are given as to what to do, what to say, and what not to say, when making calls:—

> Always remain seated in your carriage outside the house door till the servant who has taken your card returns with a salaam from his master or mistress. If you are on foot, wait outside under the portico till you receive the summons to enter. If there should happen to be no servant in attendance, search for one or call "Bearer!" or "Durwan!" not too loudly. But do not enter the house till the servant has brought back his master's or mistress's invitations for you to enter. As soon as the servant, after presenting your card or cards, returns with a salaam, step in quietly without a noisy tread. If you have to go upstairs, walk up gently, lest you find yourself out of breath and hardly able to speak when you get to the top. When you enter the drawing-room, your host or hostess will rise and bow or shake hands with you. Do not be the first to offer your hand; wait till she holds out hers to you, then be ready to take it at once,

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* Memorials of the Hon. Ion [illegible] Keith-Falconer, M.A., late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and [illegible] Missionary to the Mahommedans of Southern [illegible] Arabia. By the Rev. Robert Sinker, B.D. Cambridge: Deighton Bell and Co.

If your host and hostess are both present, remember that the lady is always to be saluted first, and then the gentleman.

In shaking hands, take the hand firmly, grasping the hand and not the fingers merely, give it a gentle pressure and shake, and then relinquish it. Do not lift the hand up to shake, nor let it drop suddenly; and do not give a violent, or, on the other hand, a limp, nerveless shake; avoid squeezing the hand; and do not retain it in your own, giving intermittent shakes. Always look at the person with whom you shake hands.

When you are asked to sit down, take a seat quietly and gracefully and near to your host or hostess. Make yourself easy and comfortable; and do not sit on the extreme edge of your chaid, or think to show a modest or respectful demeanour by trying to contract yourself into the smallest possible compass; but at the same time, be careful not to loll or jog up and down in your seat, and avoid crossing your legs.

In conversing witn your host or hostess, do not talk too loud or too fast; speak distinctly, but in a subdued tone. Cultivate a frank, quiet, and dignified manner; be cheerful without being hilarious. Show that you wish to be pleasant and polite, but do not be apologetic in your demeanour or overanxious to chime in with the statements or opinions of the other party. Speak plainly and naturally, and avoid fine phrases or profuse compliments. Let your respect or esteem be shown by your manner rather than by your words. Remember that all open flattery is distasteful to the Anglo-Saxon temperament.

While you are right to show a proper interest in your host's affairs, avoid anything like inquisitiveness, and do not question him, for instance, about his age or the amount of his salary, or private, domstic or official matters. If your curiosity is roused upon any suject keep it under restraint; and if your interlocutor is reticent about the matter, forbear to question him. Leave him to communicate to you what he thinks fit, and never press questions upon him. Avoid, generally, awkward or unseasonable inquiries. Thus, if you are presented with a watch, do not ask the giver how much it cost.

Do not be too ready to talk of yourself or your belongings, unless in response to inquiries from your host or hostess.

Do not, again, when you meet your host (or hostess) and say "How do you do," make a practice of telling him how ill you think he is looking, or remark that he is thin or pale. Such solicitude, however complimentary in Indian society, is not considered so among Europeans, who, if they wish to pleased, to tell one another how well, not how ill, they are looking,

GOOD MANNERS IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

This is the counsel that Mr. Webb has to offer to Indian gentlemen as to the behaviour they should observe in a railway carriage :—

Indian gentlemen are fond of chewing pan or of smoking the hookah while on a journey. But if a European gentleman is present in the carriage, you should try to abstain, as both practices are likely to be distasteful to him. But in any case, before chewing or smoking, you should always politely ask your fellow-passenger whether he has any objection.

Indian gentlemen, again seldom sleep, or try to sleep, right through the night, at any rate when they are travelling by railway. They like to get up in the middle of the night to chew and smoke, and have a chat with their Indian fellow-passengers. To European travellers in the same carriage this practice is very unpleasant: their sleep is broken by the noise, and the smell of the *pan* and of the tobacco-fumes is apt to be even more distasteful to them than by day since the carriage is generally more closed up from the outer air during the night. Endeavour, therefore, to consult the feeling of your European fellow-travellers by not getting up at night to smoke, or chew, or talk. If you wish to sit up for a time, do so quietly, so as to avoid disturbing them.

Try to avoid bringing country sweetmeats, &c., with you into the carriage, when you are travelling with Europeans. Indian passenger trains have fixed halting stations, where you can leave the carriage and take any food that you require, and where too, you can indulge in *pan* and the *hookah*, if you desire to do so. It is best therefore to take refreshments at these halting stations, so as to avoid bringing them into the carriage. If, however, circumstances should at any time require you to do so eat them at once (such light refreshments can be obtained on the platform of most stations that your train passes), and do not lay in a stock of sweetmeats and leave them lying about on the carriage seat to the annoyance of your fellow-passengers.

Unless you are travelling in a compartment reserved for Indian passengers never remove all the clothing from the upper part of your person and appear in the scanty attire of the home circle. If the weather is warm you are at liberty to take off the *choga* or any outer garment; but do not bare your arms and shoulders and reduce your clothing to a mere *dhoti*. This rule of etiquette is of course specially to be observed when there are ladies present with you in the carriage. Let your *dhoti* (if you wear one) be of sufficient length, and do not allow it to become disarranged.

Chapters are devoted to balls, parties, levees, weddings, &c., but the extracts we have given will serve to show that the subject of "English Etiquette for Indian Gentlemen," as treated by Mr. Webb, possesses a good deal of interest. No less interesting would be a treatise on "Indian Etiquette for English Gentlemen."

"THE CURSE OF PARTY GOVERNMENT."

THE *St. James's Gazette* writes :—"A few days since the *Moscow Gazette* had an article on the political situation in England; and, though the writer's conclusions may be wrong, they are not disregarded; for there is a certain plausibility in them, and it is not improbable that they are shared by many influential persons abroad. The *Moscow Gazette* is of opinion that the relation of parties in England is very satisfactory to Russia. For 'notwithstanding that the Conservative Ministry enjoys the support of an obedient majority, the latter contains strong Liberal and Radical elements which, in conjunction with the democratic current existing in the country, will modify the Foreign as it has the Home policy of the Government. The Imperial policy of Lord Beaconsfield will have to be abandoned, England's interests becoming proportionate to herreal power and means of defence.'

"Now, it is easy to see what this means. The calculation is that, affairs in Ireland remaining unsettled, the support of the Liberal Unionists is still necessary to the Government; that the Liberal Unionists have not lost their anxiety to stand clear, visibly clear of Conservative principles and policies; they still become nervously agitated whenever they are accused (as they are very often, very rudely, and most unjustly) of having 'gone over to the Tories;' and that therefore many of the Liberal and Radical Unionists may be relied upon to withstand any attempt on the part of the Government to take up a fighting policy unless England herself is actually threatened.

"For our own part, we fancy that the *Moscow Gazette's* anticipations of what would happen in certain circumstances are altogether wrong. It is quite true that the leaders of the Liberal Unionists do take the reproaches of their late friends and colleagues too much to heart; that they are very anxious, indeed, to demonstrate on all occasions that as a party they stand away from Conservatism and are not 'sold to the Tories;' and that there was no truth in the assertions so frequently made a little while ago that they were about to coalesce with the Conservatives in the actual government of the empire. All that is true, and is likely to remain true as long as the present state of things continues.

"Day after day reveals more clearly the incompetence of our army even for the ordinary duties of policing the empire; week after week some new proof appears of the disgraceful weakness of our navy and its want of necessary equipments; one admiral after another, men like Lord Wolseley, Sir Edward Hamley and even the Commander-in-Chief feel bound to come forward and appeal to the public against the frightful neglect of the services—the Government itself remain in an apparent condition of indifference or helplessness. That, however, is what we do see. That is what all the world may see, friends and foes alike. Why, we are really coming to this, with our precious party system in decay. There is really little difference between General Boulanger and Lord Wolseley except one, and the existence of that one would be denied by the French General. Lord Wolseley speaks with no ambitions save those which animate the breast of every good captain in the Queen's service. He is no wire pulling or wire pulled agitator; he has no designs of dictatorship, or any design but to save his country from disaster; but what is the difference between his just complaints and the complaints which are turning all France against the system of Government in that country? And is it not a shocking thing that the highest and most responsible of our soldiers and seamen—men to whom discipline and obedience are the first laws of conduct—should be driven into the streets to warn us of perils which are the mere outcome of 'the curse of party Government?' There can be no doubt that, conscious as they must be of the novelty and the gravity of the course they are taking, they yet feel compelled to take it. But what a state of things is that? And how long does the Government propose to go on without attention to it? As long perhaps, as the country does not take the matter in hand a little, and raise an agitation which Ministers must bow to. That, perhaps, is what they are waiting for. They are waiting for a 'panic' which shall force their hands and be a reason and an excuse for doing what party considerations forbid upon anything short of manifest compulsion. Well, our own opinion is, as we said the other day, that they will have it. The storm is rising already; and if nothing else will move them, it becomes a duty to help in applying the only stimulus they are inclined to yield to."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Major Yaldwin, Beng S C, on leave, from Jhansi.
Capt Money, Beng, C I. Horse, on leave, from Bagur.

MAY 24.

Vet-Surg Pottinger, Bo A V D, on duty, from Poona.

MAY 25.

Lt Milward, Bo 2nd Lanc Fusiliers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Surg Manser, Bo I M S, on leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Major Yaldwin, Beng, S C, on furlough, to England.
Lt Swete, Mad, 2nd In H Cont, on leave, to England

MAY 25.

Major Henderson, Beng R A, from leave, to Calcutta.
Col Sir W Seton, Bo Adj-Genl Dept on leave, to Europe.
Surg Manser, Bo, I M S on leave, to Mahableshwar.

DRESS AT WEDDINGS.

A CORRESPONDENT discourses as follows on the subject of brides' and bridesmaids' dresses :—

Bridesmaids have been for the most part dressed in white this season, and touched with pink or green, or daffodilyellow. Ottoman is the favourite material for their dresses, but there are many others less expensive which look extremely well. Surah is one of these. A very pretty, quaker-like group of bridesmaids wore recently dresses of soft, pale dove-colour, and carried bouquets of white flowers. Very often shoes of Russia leather, and tan-coloured gloves to match, accompany the white dresses. Several brides have of late contented themselves with one bridesmaid. A still larger number have had only two. To cut the bridesmaid short is to rob the procession of much of its artistic value, but, on the other hand, to indulge in a long train of them is, for certain reasons, hardly fair to the bridegroom, unless he possess a well-lined purse. But attendant maidens must not quite disappear just yet, since certain floral adornments of a unique and graceful kind are now in preparation for them. Like swans, they will make a sweet ending if they appear in these just before they "go out." Hats, boas, and sashes, all made of real flowers, are among the wonders that will be, and with lyre-shaped bouquets and necklets of real roses will others be adorned. These Flora weddings are prospected by the far-seeing among florists, and they may give a new impetus to the function of bridesmaid. The bride's mother nearly always wears sapphire velvet. A few who are young enough to have got over the old prejudice against the wearing of black at weddings, as a colour identified with grief and mourning and funerals, wear velvet of this sombre tint, as more likely to be useful, and less likely to fix itself opposite a date in their friends' memories, than a colour. The wedding guests have of late years adopted handsome visiting dresses as the correct costume for such occasions. The light silks and white gloves of twenty years ago have vanished in favour of dark, rich velvets, made short, and supplemented by one of the elaborate trifles now called bonnets. A mantle need not necessarily be added; but if it is worn it must be something very sumptuous and costly, though abbreviated in every sense. Young girls largely adopt tailor-made dresses, with the smart little coats in tints of fawn or grey, and fitting so accurately that they look as though the figure had been melted and poured into them. Very horsey are some of the toilets to be seen at a modern wedding. The coat smacks of Newmarket, with its seams turned over like those of the garment masculine, and its corduroy waistcoat fastened with buttons on which a spur, or a whip, or a horseshoe forms the pattern. The gown is frequently made of one of the infinitely light-textured homespuns, the large squares of which have gained them the name of horse cloths. From the hat is banished every sign of femininity, and the rigorously consistent presons do not even permit the headgear to be anything but strictly masculine. In church, where the pews conceal the skirts, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish woman from man; so closely is the hair arranged, and so mannish the untrimmed hat. As a rule, however, the natural desire for decoration peeps out in a brightly tinted wing, or eagle's plume, or goes even further, and tops a manly toiled with one of the enormous, flower festooned edifices with which the miliners' windows are now filled.

At military weddings when the aisle is lined with inhabited uniforms, the guests should take the scarlet coats into consideration when deciding on their own toilets. Grey has an excellent effect among masses of red. Brown and biscuit, with all the shades of fawn and livery colour, are safe. Black is apt to be a little harsh except in velvet. Plum colour and grenat and kindred tints shock the eye when placed in proximity to a red coat. Mauve and violet are equally disturbing, and all but the palest and softest tones of heliotrope must be carefully avoided. Blue, if very pale, and with a touch of green in it, is quite permissible, but in the deeper shades is horrible near bright red. Green is startling in this proximity, unless it be richly dark, or tenderly fair and pale. White or cream-coloured gowns, and bonnets are invaluable at military marriages, playing the same delicious part as white flowers do among the coloured, softening the whole mass, and lending value to the decision of the brighter touches.

The Pompadour hats, brought into fashion by the play at the Haymarket Theatre, furnish most becoming frames for young and pretty faces. A thick garland of roses rests upon the hair the whole way round beneath the brim. The crown is quite low, and the only trimming consists of a high bow, of ribbon in front and two roses at the back, where the brim is slightly raised. The large-brimmed hats of transparent, drawn tulle, through which the features are visible on the side that is bent down, are beginning to appear with the brighter days. With these are seen sunshades to match, also made of transparent drawn tulle. Both hat and parasol are trimmed with similar flowers, sometimes real, sometimes artificial. Tuscan colour—that of the Leghorn straw—is widely used for bonnets. In some of these a garland of roses rests on the hair at one side, under a bow of velvet or folds of tulle. Strings are narrow, and are sometimes made of piece velvet sewn in a long strap, the ends of which are formed into loops that cross under the chin, the point of junction being marked by a jewelled clasp or gold lacepin. A favourite mode of displaying a small diamond ornament is to fasten it upon the velvet trimmings of the bonnet. Bees and lizards find themselves in unwonted companionship thus, and the fly sits undaunted beside the spider. The elaborate brooches of the now oldfashioned sets find a place upon the strings of the bonnet. A good dress for such occasions as weddings is composed of livery-coloured ottoman arranged in very flat and simple folds from the waist and with a little fulness at the back, with one small steel to lift it away from the wearer, and permit the folds to fall straight towards the hem. The waistcoat is of white cloth embroidered in gold, and at one side of the skirt a panel of similar cloth is introduced, with the same design in gold embroidery, though much larger than that on the bodice. The sleeves are made entirely of white cloth, with an oversleeve of ottoman falling partly over the top of the arms, but not hiding the gold embroidery. Another piece of the cloth is introduced at the back of the neck, embroidered in gold in a pointed design. The crown of the small bonnet is in white cloth embroidered in gold, and the trimming consists of gold wheatears and marguerites with yellow centres, held together by a bow and ends of moss-green velvet. At a recent wedding a lady wore a dress of rich black and white brocaded velvet, draped very low over a white satin skirt. The bonnet was a slight thing, made of a twist of white areophane, a couple of small but costly ostrich feathers, a few lops of white satin ribbon, and a diamond clasp. Another guest at the same wedding wore dark green velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, which crossed in front and was continued diagonally down the front in a long line. Above the point where it crossed appeared a waiscoat of white ottoman braided in gold tinsel. The dress bodice closed across it below with three rococo buttons of enamel edged with gold, and the points of the waiscoat, heavily embroidered, just appeared beneath this. The pretty vests of gathered crepe de chine, in white or pale colours, will be largely worn at weddings a little later on, when chill winds will no longer make people dread to part with their warm mantles for even a short time.

THE *TIMES'* CORRESPONDENT AND SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

THE quarrel between Sir Morell Mackenzie and the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* had not been adjusted when the mail left England. The last word had been said by the correspondent, who sent the following letter to the English papers :—

Some private correspondence which lately passed between Sir Morell Mankenzie and me has, I find, been published in a very truncated form in the English press (including your own journal); and as these incomplete letters are calculated to prejudice my countrymen against my character, not only as a responsible quasi-public servant, but also as a private person, I crave your leave to supplement them by the following statement.

In his second letter to me, Sir Morell Mackenzie said :—"I shall take steps to give publicity to this correspondence;" and, while declining any further controversy with him, I replied :—"I have only to express the hope that, should you do so, you will not fail, in all justice, to include in it the following statement of facts, with notes exchanged between me and your authorized agent. . . . . which you have doubtless already seen, but may possibly have forgotten. I need not say that any remissness in this respect on your part will be duly repaired by me; and I leave you to judge what effect will be produced on the mind of the British public by this written evidence of an attempt—through your appointed commissioner—to inveigle me into an unconditional surrender of my independence as a 'conscientious observer and recorder of current events'."

The substance of the statement of facts above referred to was this :—A journalist who followed Sir Morell Mackenzie to San Remo and thence to Berlin, and who is no less deep in his confidence than devoted to his interests, came, unintroduced, to me with the avowed purpose of promoting what he called a reconciliation between his patron and myself, and afterwards held out the prospect of achieving this end by asking us to meet at dinner. As a preliminary condition, however, to this meeting, the mediator in question, acting by authority of Sir Morell Mackenzie, wrote to me demanding "a line that you will in future not be hostile, but support him (the doctor)." This demand of course I indignantly refused.

My statement of facts, thus summarized, was returned to me by Sir Morell Mackenzie, "unread," as he said at the beginning of his letter, though its subsequent tenor belied this assertion; and he involved himself in a further contradiction by first contending that the mediator who had "endeavoured some weeks ago to bring about 'diplomatic relations' between you and me . . . did so of his own initative," while further on admiting : "I declined to renew my acquaintance with you unless you promised in *writing* (he italicized the word) "that you would not pursue the course you had previously done."

The course thus pursued by me had provoked Sir Morell Mackenzie to declare his great regret "that a paper so highly esteemed as the *Times* should be so unworthily represented in this city." To this I replied that "there was one occasion, it is true, when my journal was indeed most unworthily represented here, and that was when, at the beginning of last November, I confidingly reported to it as to the state of your illustrious patient on the strength of telegrams which you sent me from San Remo telegrams which were utterly irreconcileable with the official announcement (subscribed to by you) of the 11th of that month." When on this date I telegraphed to Sir Morell Mackenzie, asking him in an expostulatory tone, how he could reconcile his messages of the four previous days' with this announcement, he replied, apologetically, that he had "not been permitted to give me this information sooner." But why, then, I thought, did he permit himself to send me information that was meanwhile calculated to mislead public belief in England, and, by raising hopes in a matter where every Englishman was fain to hope, only render their subsequent disappointment all the more bitter. A wary attitude of mind to statements emanating from a source of which I had thus measured the trustworthiness seemed to me henceforth to be a bounden duty. But a cautious scepticism is surely not "systematic hostility," although it seems to be regarded as such by Sir Morell Mackenzie, inasmuch as it prompted him to demand from me a written promise of future "support"— a request which was strangely misdirected when addressed to the Berlin correspondent of the "*Times*."

THE KING OF BAVARIA'S WINES.

ONE of the most singular consequences of the late King of Bavaria's eccentricities is the fact that some of the oldest wines in the world have found their way into the English market. It is not within the power of man to conjecture how much wine—a great deal of which may have yet to be grown or manufactured—may eventually be sold as the rare but undoubted produce of the hapless King Ludwig's cellars; but that a considerable supply of genuine and most ancient wines from the Royal Bavarian vaults is now obtainable seems to be beyond question. It is well known that the King's wines were sold, though not, as is usually supposed, with the rest of his effects, after the death of the unfortunate Sovereign. In reality, they came quietly out of Wurzburg long before his deposition, though it is only now that the market has been supplied with some portion of the rare contents of the vaults where, for centuries, the Bavarian Sovereigns had stored the choicest brands of their own and other vineyards. A very little, indeed, of the Royal wine will be sufficient for some of the few buyers among whom it has been distributed to gain a lifelong reputation for supplying it to their guests, since historical cellars are notoriously long in emptying. Yet to those who know where to seek it, there cannot be any doubt as to the authenticity of the source, any more than there is regarding the chronicles attached to the bottles. During the latter years of his life, one of the many costly fancies of the King was that all old wines were bad, and that he could only drink new ones. No remonstrance was possible with such a wayward autocrat. The Wurzburg cellars were, therefore, ordered to be emptied, and the endless bins of their famous, and, in many cases, absolutely unique, contents to be disposed of. Had they been offered at auction, the prices given might have amazed the simple folk who regarded the Drapers' Company's Port as held at an unheard-of ransom when it fetched between three and four hundred shillings the dozen. This indignity could not, however, be offered to the Ruler of Bavaria. Hence the Grand Cellarman—a Baron and a Peer of the Realm—accepted the tender of a German dealer for the lot, who obtained it for a sum which, as the auctioneers put it, "has not transpired." There have, indeed, been Constitutional doubts raised whether King Ludwig had any right to so summarily dispose of the Royal property, which belonged as much to the Crown as the cellars in which it was kept. However, the eccentric Sovereign did so many much less Constitutional deeds, that it would be idle to assail his memory over this one. Besides, the wine is now sold, and a good deal of it drunk also.

Some of the Wurzburg wine—probably a good deal of it—is more curious than divine. Originally the best of its kind, it has been kept so long that it is questionable whether much of it is at anything like its best. There was never anything cheap about the Royal cellar. It was filled with wines grown for the Bavarian Kings, and not intended to be drunk by any save them and their most favoured guests. But, like many other huge magazines, proper attention could not be paid to it, so that each vintage should be consumed just at the period when it was at perfection. The result is that there is Leistenwein of 1540, still deep golden, quite clear, and not without some remnants of its ancient bouquet. But what has been tasted is said to be rather acid, though, perhaps, a great deal more drinkable than a good many more recent growths at a far from ignoble figure. The Steinwein of 1640 is also in fair condition, while the newer qualities, such as that of 1731, the Johannisberger of 1811, and the Rudesheimer and Hochheimer of 1822 are reported by the favoured connoisseurs who have been permitted to form an opinion on them, to be well worthy of the appreciable sum per drop at which they are likely to be retailed. The history of these wines is, it is understood, entirely beyond cavil. No one had any interest in representing them as older or better than they were, for it never entered into the minds of any of the long line of Grand Cellarmen and High Well Born Chief Butlers that one of the Wittelsbach line would arise with tastes so extraordinary as those which dictated the emptying of the Gros-Keller of Wurzburg. The cellar books carefully noted when every cask was filled, when the cask was bottled, when the bottles were sealed, and all the other *minutiæ* of this branch of the Royal commisariat. According to a recent account, the older wines were originally in casks. Then, as the process of evaporation went on, the diminished gallons were transferred to a smaller tun, until what was—in, say, 1540—fifteen hundred gallons, was, by the year 1700, reduced to something like a ninth of that bulk. Then it was bottled, though not from the time it entered the royal cellars until the hour when it left them—and not since, let us hope—has this very old and extremely curious Leistenwein ever been tampered with. However, most of the King's wine was of a much later date. He had Imperial Tokay, of a kind which Kaisers present to Kings, and is now only to be obtained as the gift of the Austrian Empire; Malmsey of 1804—which cannot be bought for less than one hundred and eighty shillings the dozen; and even then only in very small parcels; '15 and '34 Port, which, from much less authenticated cellars than his, cannot be had for less than two hundred shillings the dozen; and Moselles and Rhine wines of all the finest qualities, among them those of 1822 and 1861, which are, perhaps, the finest known.

In reality, a great deal of the King's wine was of comparatively little value. For just as there are some people who do not improve with age, so many wines grow worse after a certain period of life. Port, for instance, is not always the better for keeping, and if it contains less than thirty-four per cent. of alcohol is apt to undergo a second fermentation. The stronger of course will bear almost any amount of age, though it is not often that the limit of their endurance is tested. They are too good to be left for a posterity which would doubtless fail to appreciate them. In the cellars of some of the German Sovereigns there are some choice vintages, though the choiceness is by no means in a direct ratio to the greatness of the Sovereign. However, they keep these to themselves, and, unless Europe turns Republican all at once, we shall have little chance of bidding for these Royal effects. The Emperor of Austria has Tokay beyond price, a thousand dozen of which he recently sent as a present to the Queen, and though the late German Kaiser was no judge of wine, and mixed his Burgundy with water, the Prussian cellars are affirmed to be rich in all the choicest vintages of France and the Rhineland. The Bremen Municipal Cellars are, however, as well supplied as any of the Royal and Imperial ones—the magnates of the Hanse Towns being at all times inimical to asceticism—though the tourist must not flatter himself that the glass of Rhine or Moselle which is sold him in the Rathskeller is drawn from the "Rose" which dates from 1653, or the "Twelve Apostles," which are receptacles not much less choice. It is, however, a question whether many of the Municipal, Guild, or private sellars of the country houses of England do not contain wines of their kind—Clarets, Ports, and Sheries—as good, and, where age is an advantage, as old, as any in the Royal or Municipal cellars of Europe. They were filled in a harddrinking age, by men who had palates, if they had the gout also, and they have been preserved as needful accessories of position by descendants who possibly, by preference, quench their thirst with water, or who have bricked them up for the benefit of heirs. What has become of the choice cellar which Sir Walter Trevelyan, a strict teetotaler bequeathed to Dr. Richardson, another undeviating abstainer? It was not specially famous, yet it contained St. Peray of 1837; a "Sherris-sack" of 1837, worthy of the best that Sir John Falstaff ever spoke in its favour; Madeira which had lain in a Charleston "garret" before Napoleon went to St. Helena; and Malmsey persuasive enough to induce one to realise the fabled fate of the Duke of Clarence. There was Port bottled in the year when the comet of 1811 flamed through the sky; Tokay which, before 1752, had imparted the gout to the husband of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; and a Cyprus imported in the year when Mustapha III. was battling with Catherine of Russia. The truth is that there are few investments better than well-selected wines. Taking the chance of thirsty mobs, and earthquakes, and a revolution in public opinion all over the earth, a good Port bottled in the Waterloo year and sold in the Alma one at thirty-five pounds a dozen, or a Tokay laid down in 1800 and sold half a century later at Cracow for thirty-six pounds, must be considered as paying a fair interest on their cost and keep.—*Standard.*

THE Samoan correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* says that everything is progressing most favourably in the group, that the unfriendly feeling which had existed among the Samoan natives had almost entirely disappeared, and that King Tamasese, who has recently married, was making a tour of the various parts of his kingdom, entirely unguarded, and with an apparent feeling of perfect security. In fact, his advent through the various districts he traversed was hailed in a most approving manner. The new Samoan Government contemplate several improvements in reference to the administration of the country's affairs, and have various schemes on hand for the purpose of facilitating the safe navigation of vessels visiting the locality. Amongst other things only English coin will be recognised as legal at Tonga, and the command legalising the use of other kinds will be annulled.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	850
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	900
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Co-poration	80,000	100 $125	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	190
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	545
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,000	8,500	Rs. 60	1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	545
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 8	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	50	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	£1,000	1,000	P	630
South well stin.	1000			...	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		500	100	5 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 13½	3,050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	770
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	67½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7½
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,090	200	175	Rs. 26½	377
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	120
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	352½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	107
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,290
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	270		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	–	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	99
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	6 5
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	500	500	Rs. 0	1,025
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	70	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	980
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	84	500	500	Rs. 25	67
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,30	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	590
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	500	350	Rs. 500	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	762½
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	,25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,70	150	150	..	195
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,010	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	780
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 62½
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	770
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1,260
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	500	50	Rs. 2	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	50		49
Increased	1,483	250	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	486	1,000	2	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1120
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	985
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	145
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,075xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	160
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,310
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	400
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	517½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	990
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,055
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		1000	,000	Rs. 55	1,190
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	800
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	260
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	410
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	420
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	1,200	1,000		–	675

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	105
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Ra e	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
Paris Municipal Loan	215
Port Trust Bonds	95½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.		1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do.	1s. 4⅛d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do Credits	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
rancs	3 Do	do.	1·71
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1·72½
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-32
Do	60 days	do.	99½
Madras	At sight		100 1-32
Do.	30 days'	do.	99½
China	60 Do.	do.	219½
Do.	30 Do.	do.	220½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-13
Carolas	"	250
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five-Franc Pieces	"	235
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23-15
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	23-12
Pekin	"	23-2

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	150
Bank of Bengal ...	500	5 p.ct.	922½
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	130
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	1 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India...	£12½	2 p.ct.	135
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	106
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	70

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	100
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	s15	......	16½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	91
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	62
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	5	86
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	172
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	3 p. ct.	99
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p.ct.	120
Canal Press Co. ...	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.	83
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p.ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	121
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld...	250	3 p. ct.	232
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	61½
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	205
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2 p. ct.	83
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld....	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.	111
India G. S. N. Co., Ld...	100	3 p. ct.	88
Kamerhatty Jute Mills...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C. ...	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	111
Landing & Shipping Co...	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p.ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	88
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	6 p. ct.	122
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co. ...	100	nil.	60
R. Scott Thomson & Co...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	64
Tarkessur Railway Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	123
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	122
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	100

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie... ...	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	73
Assam Company... ...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct.	90
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory ...	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	13p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory ...	100	13p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	40
Central (Cachar) ...	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	32
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	40
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore ...	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co. ...	100	2 p.ct. a	18
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon ...	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam) ...	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int. a	72
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B.. ...	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	6 p.ct.	54
Eastern Cachar ...	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	44
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	Nm
Gieile (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	38 p. ct.	180
Goomtee Tea ...	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	5 p. ct. a	51
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown ...	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	3 p.-ct a	100
Indian Terai ...	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam) ...	£10	5ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	30
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	60	5 p. ct.	52
Kousanie ...	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory ...	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	16 p.ct. a	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	3½p.ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.) ...	100	3½p. ct. a	59
Loobah	100	12p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam ...	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. c	Nml
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6 p. ct.	6″
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co. ...	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co. ...	100	12 p. ct	83
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	26
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. a	23
Moran, Assam ...	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam ...	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory ...	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	55
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	41
Rungamatee (Cachar)...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Rungiee Rungliot ...	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi ...	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	7 p. ct.	85
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	2p. ct. a	56
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	80
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	40
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	10ad.int.	105
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	5 ad. int.	185
Upper Assam ...	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars...	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN
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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers as particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,
IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
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BRIDGES
CRANES
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BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.
Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, &c.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

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SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.
Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.
Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

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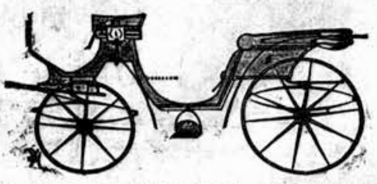
50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



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CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.
Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.
Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.
Estimates furnished on Application.

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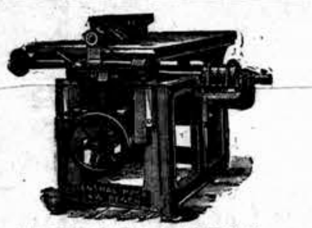
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE
OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the
GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.
Repeated analyses have proved that
MAWSON'S
New PATENT FILTER
removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.



Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND,
Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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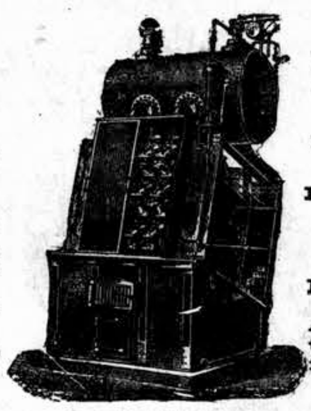
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED
ROOT STEAM BOILER
WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

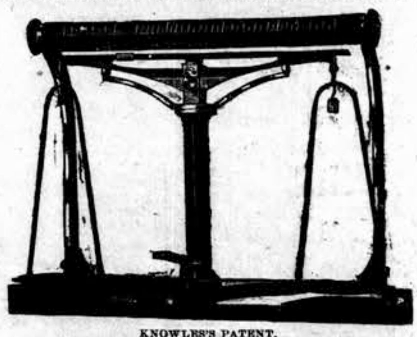
Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NEW YARN BALANCE,
FOR THE USE OF
SPINNERS, DOUBLERS, & YARN BUYERS.
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.
ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme.* The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
THOMAS KNOWLES, Chapeltown, Turton, Near BOLTON, ENGLAND.

SWEET AS CREAM! CHILDREN LIKE IT!
The Best Cure for DEBILITY, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, ANÆMIA, and similar diseases ARISING FROM RESIDENCE IN THE TROPICS, is COD LIVER OIL. Most persons, however, especially in hot climates, either find it very disagreeable to take the ordinary oil, or are quite unable to do so; but the weakest will find
THEY CAN TAKE
JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL,
FOR IT **NEVER "REPEATS"**
AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE AND TASTELESS.
There are many Cod Liver Oils in the market, and the proprietors of each naturally advertise their own as the best; we therefore beg that instead of relying on such statements, whether made by ourselves or others, Indian doctors and the Indian public will

READ what is said of Jensen's Cod Liver Oil by the very highest Authorities.

The Lancet.
"Of excellent quality, and practically no taste. Of much value in all wasting diseases."

British Medical Journal.
"We find practically that children take it well, even during the hottest months of the year."

British and Colonial Druggist.
"The oil is much above the average, but little taste or smell, while rich in Iodine. It keeps better than the generality, is readily assimilable, and can be taken by persons of delicate gastric organisation without fear of 'returning.'"

Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.,
PRESIDENT ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.
"I consider the Cod Liver Oil prepared by Messrs. JENSEN to be a very pure article, quite free from the rancid odour and nauseous flavour so often met with in Cod Liver Oil."

THOS. LIGERTWOOD, M.D.,
ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA, S.W.
"After two months' trial of JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL, I pronounce it to be *the best and cheapest in the market.* It is a real pure fresh oil. Patients who reject other oils can take this, it is so bland. I consider that you will confer a boon by selling such a very fine oil at so moderate a price."

LONDON PRICES.—In Capsuled Bottles, each bearing the Trade Mark—"An Iceberg." Imperial Quarter Pint, 1/-; Half Pint, 2/-; Pint, 3/6; Quart, 6/6.
JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL is the only brand sold with a guarantee of purity, and *the only Cod Liver Oil suitable for Hot Climates.*
Hertz & Collingwood, Sole Consignees, London. Bombay; Messrs. Treacher & Co., &c.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

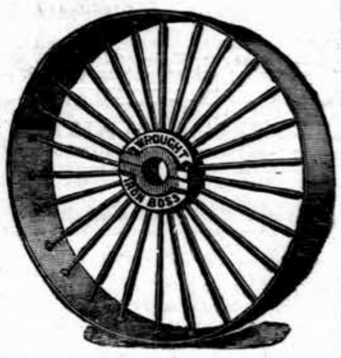
Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
CANNING WORKS
MANCHESTER
FILTERS

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.
RODGERS' PULLEYS
(REGISTERED).
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.
LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.
60,000 IN USE.

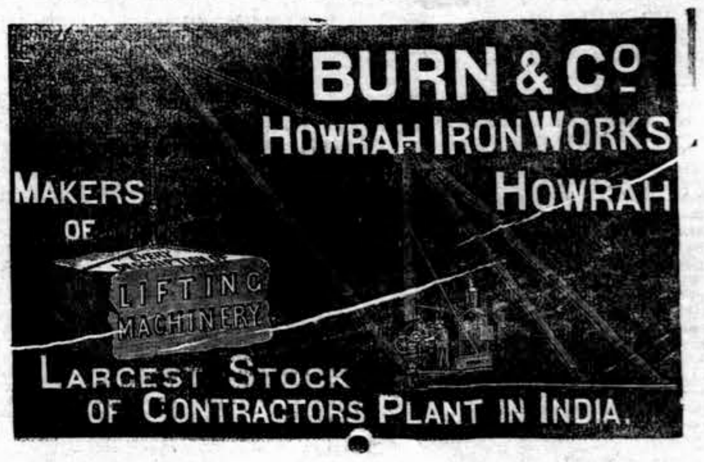


The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:
HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.
Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF,
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.
M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.



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FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Brand New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.
A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

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Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.
Some Second-hand English and Country-built Landaus, suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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NEURALGIA
Dr. Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co., PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr. CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co., PARIS

CHASSAING'S Bi-Digestive WINE
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co., 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Co.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr. Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St.-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis,* for *Scrofulous Affections,* etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

A Laxative and Refreshing
Fruit Lozenge,
most agreeable to take

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
FOR
CONSTIPATION.
Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal
Troubles.
Sold by all Chemists.
F. GRILLON, 69, Queen Street, Cheapside, LONDON.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES ... ...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER " " ... ... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " " ... ... " "	20	0	0
STEEL " EYE-GLASSES ... ... " "	2	0	0
SILVER " " ... ... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " " ... ... " "	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES ... ... " "	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	...22/	16 6	16/
7 "	...22/	17 6	17/
10 "	...24/	18/6	18/
12 "	...25/	19 6	19/
14 "	...25/	19/6	19/
16 "	...25/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

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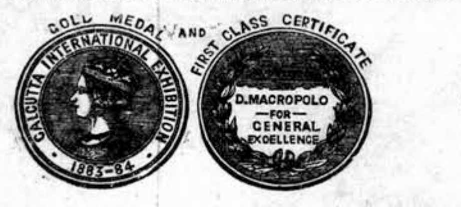

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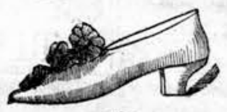

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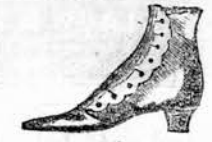

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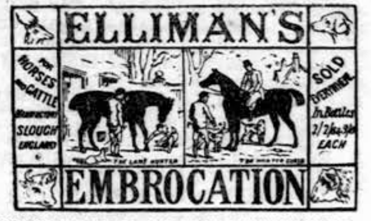

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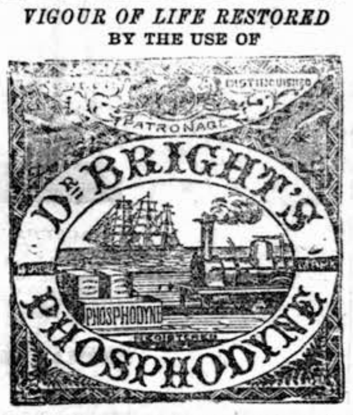

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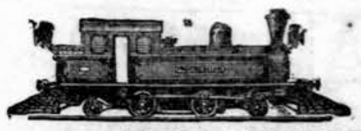

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